Jewish Chronicle { NOVEMBER 6, 1914.
MARCHESHVAN 17, 5675.

Price Twopence
No. 2,379.

ספר זכרון
ESTD 1841. ESTD 1841.
The JEWISH CHRONICLE

JEWISH CHRONICLE.
2, Finsbury Square, E.C.
Telegrams:
'Jaechron, Finsquare, London.'
Telephone: **695 LONDON WALL.**

THE PREPAID CHARGE FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &C., IS 3/6 FOR 4 LINES—ABOUT 24 WORDS—AND 6D. PER LINE AFTER. DEATH AND IN MEMORIAM ANNOUNCEMENTS INSERTED WITH MOURNING BORDER ARE CHARGED AT DOUBLE RATES. ALL ANNOUNCEMENTS SENT BY POST MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE SENDER.

NOTICE.

Insertion of Family Announcements which reach the Office later than 11 o'clock Wednesday Morning cannot be included in the current week's issue. INSERTION OF ANY ADVERTISEMENT IS NOT GUARANTEED.

Births.

DOBKIN.—On Sunday, the 1st of November, at 11, Brunswick-street, Cheetham, Manchester, to Mr. and Mrs. Abe Dobkin, a son. Bris Milah Sunday the 8th inst. No cards.

EPPENHEIM.—On the 4th of November, at 178, Lordship-road, N., the wife of Leo Eppenheim (née Minnie Fleischmann), of a son (still-born).

GLASKIE.—On the 31st of October, at 5, Johnson-street, Smedley-lane, Manchester, to Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Glaskie (née Pearl Zicree), a son. Bris Milah, Saturday, November 7th, at 12.30. The only intimation.

KLAUSNER.—On the 25th of October, at 469, Mile End-road, Bow, to Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Klausner (née Sarah Abrahams), a daughter. Relatives and friends kindly accept this, the only intimation.

KLEIN.—On the 1st of November, at 51, Northfield-road, Stamford Hill, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Klein (née Fannie Verblowsky), a son (stillborn). Relatives and friends kindly accept this, the only intimation.

RAYNE-ISAACSON.—On the 31st of October, at 106, Elgin-crescent, Holland Park, W., to Mr. and Mrs, Alfred Rayne-Isaacson (née Violet Levy), a son.

TUSSIE.—On the 2nd of November, at 315, Cheetham Hill-road, Manchester, to Mr. and Mrs. Raphael Tussie, a son.

Barmitzvah.

HURWITZ.—Maurice, second son of Rabbi and Mrs. H. Hurwitz, will read the Sedrah ש״ק פ׳ וירא and Maftir on the 7th November, at the New Briggate Synagogue, Leeds. Reception after service at 5, St. George's-terrace, Camp-road, Leeds. Relatives and friends are cordially invited. No cards.

SCHMULIAN.—Isidore, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Harris Schmulian, of 52, Newark-street, Stepney, E., will read a portion of the Law at the Ahavei Ameth Synagogue, Philpot-street, E., on Saturday, November 7th—שבת פ׳ וירא.

Betrothals.

ABRAHAMS : RONTOL.—Raie, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abrahams, of 415, Oxford-street, to Mr. D. A. Rontol, of 23, White Lion-street, E.

LANGMAN : SINCLAIR.—Dorah, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Langman, 47, North Albion-street, Glasgow, to Jack Morris, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Sinclair, 43, Bolton-drive, Mount Florida, Glasgow.

WEKSLER : LYONS.—Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Weksler, of 65, St. Peter's-road, E., to Sam, third son of Mrs. Lyons and the late Hyman Lyons, of 1a, Navarino-road, Dalston, N.E.

Marriages.

JACOBS : MARKS.—On the 22nd of October, at Sittingbourne, Private Graham Langner Jacobs, of the 9th Middlesex Battalion (previous to his departure to India) to Ray Marks, of Merthyr Tydvil.—36, Liberia-road, Highbury.

LEWIS : GOODMAN.—On the 1st of November, 1914, at Bonn's Hotel, Great Prescott-street, E., Julie, second daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. Henry Lewis, of 54, Brixton-road, S.W., to Myer, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Goodman, of 284, New Cross-road, S.E. African papers please copy.

LIVINGSTON : COHEN.—On the 29th of October, quietly, at the Central Synagogue, Great Portland-street, by the Very Rev. the Chief Rabbi Dr. Hertz, the Rev. Michael Adler, B.A., and the Rev. D. Klein, Herbert Max Livingston, M.D., M.S., to Lucy Yetta, elder daughter of Abraham Cohen, M.A., M.D., of 92, Brondesbury-road, N.W., and grand-daughter of the late Asher Asher, M.D.

Deaths.

CAPLIN.—On the 4th of November, 1914, Elizabeth, the dearly beloved wife af Louis Caplin, and mother of Maurice, Nathaniel, David, Katie and Fanny, and sister of Jacob King, "West Haven," Woodchurch-road, West Hampstead. Shiva at above address.

COHEN.—On the 3rd of November, at 26, Great Cumberland-place, W., the Rt. Hon. Arthur Cohen, K.C., in his 85th year.

DE HARRIS.—On the 1st of November, at her residence, 18, Howley-place, Paddington, Clara de Harris, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. L. de Harris, of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

GINSBURG.—On the 30th of October, at 126, Portobello-road, W. Samuel Ginsburg, in his 75th year. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by his sorrowing children. God rest his soul.

JACOWICH.—On the 1st of November, at 10, Paradise-place, Hull, Annie Jacowich, aged 70, the dearly beloved mother of Harry and Peshy, Hull, David, Jack, Joe, Hyman and Ettie, of Johannesburg, sister of Isaac Robinson, Humansdorp; Wolf Robinson, Bridlington; D. J. Robinson, of the Congo; Israel Solomon, Harry Ettie, Leah and Bluma, of Johannesburg. Deeply mourned by her sons, daughters, daughters-in-law, brothers, sisters, grandchildren, relatives and friends. May her dear soul rest in peace. African papers please copy.

MARKS.—On the 31st of October, Annie, the dearly beloved wife of Michael Marks, 18, Broughton-lane, Manchester. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband, daughter, mother, brothers, sister, sisters-in-law, brothers-in-law, and a large circle of friends. May her dear soul rest in peace. Shiva at above address.

MOSES.—On the 4th of November, at 491, Cambridge-road, N.E., after a long and painful illness, Harris, beloved father of Mark, Mrs. F. Sonfield, George, Mrs. E. Sonfield, Mrs. A. Cohen, Sara, Louis, Dolly, Raie and Julius. Deeply mourned. God rest his dear soul in peace. Shiva at 491, Cambridge-road, Hackney, N.E.

POLKA.—On the 30th of October, 1914, at Flaxfield College, Basingstoke, Jane Polka, beloved mother of Reuben Polka. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by her son, daughter-in-law, grandchildren and relatives. May her dear soul rest in peace. Amen. Gone but not forgotten.

STEINGOLD.—On the 28th of October, Hyman Steingold, of Westcliff-on-Sea, beloved husband of Mrs. Sarah Steingold. Deeply mourned by his three sons, daughter and relatives. May his dear soul rest in peace.

STERNSTEIN.—On the 10th of September, at the Israelitisches Krankenhaus, Hamburg Helene, dearly beloved wife of Yechiel Sternstein, 364, St. George's-road, Glasgow. Sadly missed by her sorrowing husband and family. Heaven grant her dear soul peace.

THOMAS.—On the 30th of October, at 295, Anlaby-road, Hull, Eric Simon, beloved only child of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Thomas; grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Thomas and Mr. J. E. Cohen, and great-grandson of Mrs. E. Barnett, all of Hull.

In Memoriam.

ANSELL.—In loving memory of Phœbe Ansell, late of Trent-road, Brixton-hill, S.W., who departed this life November 14th, 1913, corresponding with Marcheshvan 13th, 5674. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband and children. May her soul rest in peace.

BRADLAW.—In loving and affectionate memory of our darling beloved daughter, Sybil Beatrix Bradlaw, aged 15½ years, who departed this life on the 16th of Marcheshvan, 5674, corresponding with 16th November, 1913, at Uccle, Brussels.

In a lonely grave across the sea.
Sybil darling we'll remember thee,
The call was short the shock severe,
To part with one we loved so dear.
Our hopes in Heaven that we may meet
And there our joy will be complete.

May her dear soul rest in peace. Inserted by her heart-broken father, mother, sister and brothers.

DORRAS.—In ever loving memory of my dear mother, Amelia Dorras, who died November 23rd, 1911. May her soul rest in peace.—Mrs. S. Lyons, Barberton, Transvaal.

FISHER.—In unfading and loving memory of our beloved parents, Jacob and Bertha Fisher, who entered into eternal rest 16th Marcheshvan, 5667—November 4th, 1906, and 23rd Tebeth, 5671—23rd January, 1911.—46, Artillery-place, Woolwich, S.E.

HARRIS.—In ever loving memory of our dearly beloved wife and mother, Annie Harris, who was called to rest 4th November, 1912. May her dear soul rest in peace.

HARRIS.—In ever loving memory of Golda Harris, who died at Trafalgar-terrace, Leeds, Marcheshvan 15th, 1912. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband, children, and grandchildren.

Dearest wife and mother kind and true,
We find no friend on earth like you.

ISRAEL.—In ever loving memory of our dear husband and father, Jack Israel, of Johannesburg, who passed away November 4th, 1908. Deeply mourned.—"Fernbank," Shoot-up-Hill.

KLEIN.—In fond and loving memory of our dear husband and father, the late Maurice Klein, who passed to his rest on November 3rd, 1913. May his dear soul rest in peace.—43, Fountayne-road, Stoke Newington.

LYONS.—In ever loving memory of our dear husband and father, Michael Lyons, who passed away October 31st, 1893. May his dear soul rest in peace.

MARKS.—In ever loving memory of our dear husband and father, Morey Marks, who was called to rest November 9th, 1900. Gone, but not forgotten.—8a, Manor-parade, Stamford-hill, N.

PEZARO.—In loving memory of Michael Pezaro, who died November 9th, 1911. Deeply mourned by his brothers and sisters.

PHILLIPS.—In ever loving memory of my dear husband, Michel Phillips, who departed this life October 26th, 1912. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by his loving wife. God rest his dear soul in everlasting peace.—Mrs. Fanny Phillips, 203, Fulham Palace-rd., S.W.

SAGAR.—In ever loving and devoted memory of our darling son and brother, Harold Sagar, who died November 7th, 1901. God rest his dear soul.—89, Belsize Park-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.

WOLFE.—In loving memory of our dear mother, Amelia Wolfe, of 161, West End-lane, Hampstead, who departed this life 10th November, 1907—Kislev 4th, 5668.

Her memory is as dear to-day
As in the hour she passed away.

ZIMMERMAN.—In ever loving memory of our dear husband and father, Barnett Zimmerman, who died November 14th, 1905. May his dear soul rest in peace. 100, Coltman-street, Hull.

Announcements continued on p. 2.

ALLIANCE
Assurance Company, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Assets Exceed £23,500,000.

CHAIRMAN:
THE RIGHT HON.
LORD ROTHSCHILD, G.C.V.O.

The Operations of the Company embrace all branches of Insurance.

Full information respecting ESTATE DUTY and CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL POLICIES issued by the Company may be obtained on written or personal application to the office at the above address.

ROBERT LEWIS, General Manager.

Tombstones to be Set.

GREENSWEIG.—The tombstone in loving memory of Michael Greensweig, late of 415, Romford-road, Forest Gate, will be consecrated at Plashet Cemetery on Sunday, November 8th, at 3 p.m. Relatives and friends please accept this, the only intimation.

LEVY.—The tombstone to the memory of the late Joel Levy, of 20, Brownswood-road, N., will be set on Sunday next, November 8th, at Plashet, at 1.30. The only intimation.

PEREIRA.—The tombstone in loving memory of David Coronel Pereira, late of Leicester, will be consecrated at Golder's Green Cemetery on Sunday, November 8th, at 3 o'clock.

Thanks for Condolences.

MR. ABE DAVIS, BROTHERS and SISTERS return thanks for kind expressions of sympathy in their recent bereavement.—270, Pershore-road, Birmingham.

MR. CHARLES I. DAVIS, Longland Mansion, Finchley-road, begs to return thanks for expressions of sympathy on the loss of his sister, Mrs. Newberry.

THE WIFE, SONS, and DAUGHTERS of the late LEWIS EMANUEL return thanks for kind expressions of sympathy received during the week of mourning.—16, Duke-street.

MESSRS. A. W., P. M., and N. GLENSNICK and Mrs. BERLIN return thanks for the kind expressions of sympathy tendered to them by their relatives and friends during the week of mourning for their late lamented father.

MRS. A. GOLDSTEIN, SONS and DAUGHTERS thank their relatives and friends for expressions of sympathy and condolence during their week of mourning.—112, Brick-lane, E.

MRS. BENJAMIN JACOBS returns thanks for expressions of sympathy received in her recent bereavement.—"Inglewood," Park-lane, Sheffield.

THE WIDOW, BROTHERS and SISTERS of the late HARRY LEVY, of 31, Holly-street, Dalston-lane, N.E., sincerely thank their relatives and friends for the kind expressions of sympathy received in their sad bereavement.

MR. AND MRS. B. ROSENTHAL and FAMILY and MR. HART return sincere thanks for the many expressions of sympathy received in their bereavement.—21, New Castle-street, E.

MRS. L. R. SIMONS and MARY GORENSTEIN return thanks for kind expressions of sympathy received on the death of their beloved father.—102, Bristol-road, Edgbaston.

Thanks for Gifts, &c.

MASTER BERNARD ROBERT ISAACS, Newcastle-road, Sunderland, wishes to thank his dear relatives and friends for the handsome presents, and good wishes received on the occasion of his Barmitzvah.

MR. and Mrs. S. SIMON, of 4, Beecroft-grove, Leeds, express their thanks to their relatives and friends for their kind congratulations on the occasion of the Barmitzvah of their only son Hymie, and their grateful appreciation to the boy's teacher, Mr. I. Einsohn, for his able tuition and training.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

TO-MORROW (SABBATH).

Synagogue.	Preacher.
CENTRAL—	Rev. S. LEVY.
HAMPSTEAD—	Rev. A. GREEN (to children, 12.15)
STOKE NEWINGTON—	The Very Rev. the CHIEF RABBI.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE SCHOOL, KEW

GUILD OF NEEDLEWORK.

A MEETING will take place on Thursday, November 12th, at 3.30.

Old pupils will be cordially welcomed.

Particulars of membership may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Miss L. Riley.

COMMERCIAL ROAD SYNAGOGUE.

THE President and Wardens beg to tkank Mr. Michael Susskind, of Jews' College, for the highly-instructive Talmudical Lectures delivered by him in English on ראש השנה; סכות ושבת בראשית, reflecting great credit on the Principal, Dr. Büchler.

MANCHESTER SHECHITA BOARD,

198, CHEETHAM-HILL-ROAD.

NOTICE TO THE JEWISH PUBLIC.—As there are, apart from the Butchers licensed by the Shechita Board, only a limited number of dealers and makers of cooked, pickled and smoked beef, and tongues, who hold the necessary Certificate of the Board (with the sanction of the Beth Din), the Public is Notified that the Board is only responsible for the Kashrus of such dealers and makers, who hold and exhibit in their shops the authorised Certificate issued from the Offices of the Board.

By Order,
P. WEITZMAN,
Secretary and Investigating Officer.
Offices of the Manchester Shechita Board,
198, Cheetham Hill-road,
0th Sept. 1914—29th Ellul, 5674.

The following are the only makers and dealers of Pickled Beef, etc., who hold the authorised certificate issued from the offices of the Board:

Mr. J. A. HYMAN, 230, Waterloo-road, Hightown.
Mr. M. LAPIDUS, 55, Bury New-road.
Mr. H. LAPIDUS, 65, Bury New-road.
Mr. MAX WEISBERG, 221, Bury-New-road.

The public is respectfully requested to note the names and addresses above-mentioned, as the Shechita Board, through its Ecclesiastical Authorities, does not hold itself responsible for the Kashruth of Pickled, Cooked and Smoked Beef and Tongues except when bought of the Licensed Butchers or the above-named dealers.

By order,
P. WEITZMAN,
Secretary and Investigating Officer.

TOTTENHAM HEBREW CONGREGATION AND TALMUD TORAH CLASSES,

366, HIGH-ROAD, SOUTH TOTTENHAM, N.

THE High Festival services have been voluntarily conducted by Mr. Isaac Levy, of 1A, Heathland-road, Stoke Newington (late of Bristol), to the greatest satisfaction of the whole congregation, for which esteemed services the officers and committee extend their sincerest thanks.

J. N. JACKSON,
Hon. Secretary.

HYAM LEVY deceased

JOSEPH HYAM LEVY deceased

IF ELIAS LEVY a son of Hyam Levy who died on the 25th day of November 1872 and a brother of Joseph Hyam Levy late of 124 Mildmay Road Mildmay-park N. who died on the 16th day of May 1914 will communicate with Messrs. S. Myers and Son of 25 Wormwood-street London E.C. he will hear of something to his advantage. If the said Elias Levy does not communicate as aforesaid by the 10th day of December 1914 application will be made to the Probate Court for an Order presuming his death. Any person who knows and can give information as to the present address of the said Elias Levy if living or if the said Elias Levy is dead can give information as to the date and place of his death, is requested to forthwith communicate with the undersigned.

Dated this 31st day of October 1914
S. MYERS & SON
25, Wormwood-street, London, E.C.
Solicitors for the Executors of
Joseph Hyam Levy.

Educational.

NORTH LONDON MUSIC STUDIO,
63, MANOR-ROAD, STAMFORD-HILL, N.
Principal: Miss Fanny Altman, L.A.M.

MISS F. ALTMAN has vacancies for a limited number of pupils for singing at special low fees during the war; high-class professors for pianoforte, elocution and stage dancing. Prospectus on application.

DANCING. MURIEL SIMMONS.
From Prof. Roberts.
Hesitation Valse. Lulu-Fado, One-Step, Tango, Maxixe, Boston.
Private Lessons at any hour, and classes.
Reduced Terms during the War.
184-186, Regent St., W. 'Phone 4284 Regent.

AZULAY SCHOOL OF PIANOFORTE. The basis of training, technically and interpretationally, is recognised by the leading musicians and critics, both here and abroad, as that of the most modern and successful of the present day. Teachers studying under Miss Azulay have a special chance of obtaining good appointments and private connections. Full particulars on application to Secretary, 2, Goldhurst-terrace, N.W. Finchley-road Met. Rly.

DANCING, Physical Culture.—The latest new dances; Hesitation Waltz, etc.; adults' and juveniles' classes; private lessons; instructive enjoyable evenings; schools and families visited.—Mme. Lacy d'Albert, Mansfield House, Clifton-gardens, Maida Vale; also Kilburn.

GRADUATE (Honours) prepares pupils for examinations in secular subjects and Hebrew; English lessons for foreigners. Address, 7,397, Jewish Chronicle.

MARGATE.—Lady with own healthy little girl (7½) offers very comfortable home to a few children or adults who require special care and attention; moderate terms.—F., 33, Windsor-avenue, Cliftonville.

MR. L. H. HYMANS, C.T. (certificated Jews' College), teaches Hebrew and Religion and prepares boys for Barmitzvah; has now a few vacancies; highly recommended; terms very moderate.—147, Nevill-road, Stoke Newington, N.

Situations Vacant.

CAN anyone recommend a young lady to take charge 3 children, ages 9-13-14, who attend daily school; must play piano, and superintend home lessons; good needlewoman (cut out), thorough experience and personal references essential; not orthodox, non-Jewish can apply also; would not object to French or Belgian, if they speak English, and can furnish references. Apply, Mrs. Norris, 312, Finchley-road, Hampstead.

FINANCIER'S Manager for a Lancashire office wanted by a large firm; liberal salary to the right man; only those with experience need apply. Address, 7,410, Jewish Chronicle.

GOOD Cook required, where general kept; four in family; must have good references.—Write, Mrs. Sunshine, 3, Northfield-road, Stamford Hill, N.

WANTED for provincial town, an experienced Othodox cook, with good references. Address, 7,502, Jewish Chronicle.

WHOLESALE CLOTHING.—Wanted business clerk to take charge of outdoor workers' room; preference to one having had a similar experience; commencing wage 30s.; state age and names of previous employers in confidence, to 7,412, Jewish Chronicle.

YOUNG lady wanted to teach children piano and Hebrew, also to do secretarial work; will be treated as one of the family. Apply, 7,444, Jewish Chronicle.

Situations Wanted.

A LADY, thoroughly domesticated, is desirous of finding a post as companion-help, or would be willing to make herself generally useful in boarding or private house, small salary.—F. R., 32, Honiton-road, Queen's Park, N.W.

AS Cook or Cook-Housekeeper in Jewish family where kitchen maid is kept; three years good character; age 40; abstainer; disengaged. Address, 7,428, Jewish Chronicle.

PRACTICAL gents' Cutter, with City experience, requires berth; experienced in front shop. Address 7,438, Jewish Chronicle office.

SITUATION required as superior Mother's Help; experienced with children; conversational French; good needlewoman and domesticated.—M., 118, Fortune-green, West Hampstead.

Houses, &c., to be Let or Sold.

HAMPSTEAD.
FITZJOHN'S AVENUE.

AN exceedingly comfortable residence to be sold, or might be let; price £1,050; long lease at low ground rent; rental value £100; contains 8 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, and usual offices; electric light and dinner lift. For orders to view apply to Messrs. Goldschmidt and Howland, 15, Heath-street, Hampstead. Telephones, 642 and 6240 Hampstead.

Apartments Furnished To Let.

FINE large bedroom in comfortable home in Brondesbury; furnished; suitable for City gentleman; private family.—1, Burton-road, Brondesbury, N.W.

FURNISHED or unfurnished apartments; board if required; moderate terms; private family; Highbury. Address, 7,394, Jewish Chronicle.

STAMFORD HILL.—Lady has large double bedded room; suit two gentlemen; bath room same floor; also small room; easy access; moderate terms; separate sitting room if required.—Address, 7,507, Jewish Chronicle office.

Board, &c., Wanted.

WOULD a family accept a distinguished French young lady refugee as a guest; owing to the French banks not paying now, everything would be settled by her parents after war is over; A1 reference in London; the young lady is an exquisite soprano (medallist of the Conservatoire); would make herself useful by giving lessons in music and voice production. Address 7,439, Jewish Chronicle office.

WANTED, a comfortable home with private family for two young gentlemen; North London preferred. Write, stating full terms, "J.," 9, Ferntower-road, Canonbury, N.

Board and Residence.

LONDON.

A LARGE room, with partial board, with private family, offered to married couple or two gentlemen; moderate terms; Maida-hill. Address, 7,322, Jewish Chronicle.

A BRIGHT home for students and young business men and a few boys attending University College School. Miss Chapman (late of Ealing), Lyndale Hall, 368, Finchley-road, Hampstead. 'Phone: 4305 Hampstead.

ACCOMMODATION for married couple or a single gentleman in a lady's well-appointed house; bath (hot and cold) same floor as bedroom; electric light; late dinners; young musical society; every home comfort; terms moderate and inclusive; two minutes' Finchley-road (Met.).—95, Broadhurst-gardens, Hampstead. Tel. Hampstead 2370.

ADDISON GARDENS (79), close to C.L.R. and Piccadilly tubes; partial board and residence in an English lady's private house; every comfort; telephone on appointment, Hammersmith 556.

A LADY having a larger house than she requires would be pleased to receive a married couple or other guests; terms mod.; accessible to all parts.—49, Cavendish-road, Brondesbury Park, N.W.

A LADY with refined home could accommodate one or two gentlemen or lady and gentleman as paying guests or residents.—57, Parkholme-road. 3 mins. from Dalston junction. Central to all parts.

A PRIVATE family (English) can accommodate three gentlemen; minute Willesden Green Station; large rooms; from 21s. per week; home comforts studied.—Mrs. Collins, 136, Walm-lane, Cricklewood, N.W.

A WELL-FURNISHED double bed and sitting-room, with or without board; no other boarders kept; 'buses pass the door; min. Met. Stn.—Mrs. Singer, 1, Ladbroke-crescent, Ladbroke-grove.

33 BALFOUR-ROAD, Highbury New Park, N.—Board-residence for City gentleman, or two friends, to share room; comfortable home; easy access to City and West End; terms moderate.

BAYSWATER.—Board-residence, full or partial; also private sitting-room; suit one or two gents.; large front room vacant; moderate.—19, Kildare-terrace, Westbourne-grove, near Tube and Met.

BOARD and Residence in lady's well-furnished, private house; every comfort and convenience.—L., 164, Belsize-road, West Hampstead.

BOARD-RESIDENCE for gentlemen in private English family; terms 21s.; smaller room 19s.; no extras; full board Saturday and Sunday; easy access City and West; young society.—56, Portsdown-road, Maida Vale.

29 BRONDESBURY-RD., N.W.—Board-residence for ladies and gentlemen; home comforts; near motors and trams to all parts; moderate, inclusive terms. Apply, Miss Isaacs.

BRONDESBURY.—Board and residence for gentlemen in quite a private family; large double and single bedrooms; every home comfort; moderate and inclusive terms.—K., c/o Hurley, 265, High-road, Kilburn.

BRONDESBURY, N.W.—English lady would like to hear from gentleman desirous of residing in exceptionally comfortable home; young society; terms moderate; two mins. 'bus and trains.—19, Fordwych-road.

32 CALTHORPE STREET, W.C.—Comfortable home for two or three gentlemen in private family; moderate terms; bath (h. and c.).

33 CAVENDISH-ROAD, Brondesbury, N.W.—Lady can accommodate married couple, or single gents, in private family; large double bedroom, and smaller ones; bath (h. & c.); 3 min. 'bus and train to all parts; comfortable home.

(Continued on p. 31.)

ESTᴰ 1841. ספר זכרון ESTᴰ 1841.

The JEWISH CHRONICLE

OFFICES; 2, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 695 London Wall.
Telegraphic Address:
JAECHRON, FINSQUARE, LONDON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (Post Free):—

United Kingdom ...	10/-	per annnm.
Canada	13/-	„ „
Foreign	15/-	„ „

For lesser periods in proportion.

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The JEWISH CHRONICLE is registered at the General Post Office for transmission as a newspaper.

The Editor cannot undertake to be responsible for the return of rejected MSS'

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1914—5675.

Contents Index.

THE WEEK. p. 5–6

SPECIAL ARTICLES:—

In the Communal Armchair:
The Jews of Poland.
Support the Tsar! p. 7
With the "Children of the Ghetto." p. 29
Music and Drama. p. 30–31

A SERMON FOR THE WEEK:—

Our Times are in God's Hands. p. 19

CORRESPONDENCE:—

Jews and Russia. (Mr. Percy Cohen.) pp. 8–9
Freedom for the Russian Jew. (Mr. Benjamin Grad.) p. 9
Jews' College. (Mr. Albert M. Hyamson.) p. 12
Visits to Aldershot and Newbury. (Rev. Michael Adler, B.A.) p. 26
Norwood "Old Boys" Serving. (Mr. D. Spero.) pp. 26–27
The University of Cambridge and Belgian Refugees. (Miss Bella Lowy.) p. 27
Pulpits and Politics. p. 27
T. H. Huxley and J. H. Levy. (Mr. Charles B. Mabon.) p. 28
The Call of Palestine. (Mrs. M. Umanski.) p. 29

ABROAD AND THE COLONIES:— p. 8

Pro-Jewish Appeal to Russian Premier. p. 8
Persia and Salonika Jews. p. 8
Jewish Assistant War Minister. p. 8
Anti-Semite Recants. p. 8
£70,000 Raised in Hurried Canvass. p. 8
From Many Quarters. p. 8

IN THE PROVINCES:— pp. 12–13 & 27–28

Manchester:—
Working Men's Club. p. 12
Orphan Aid Society. p. 12
Jewish National Movement. p. 12
Leeds:—
Jewish Institute. pp. 12–13
Jewish National Movement. p. 13
Literary and Study Circle. p. 13
Liverpool:—
Crown Street Synagogue. p. 13
Jewish National Movement. p. 13
Princes Road Synagogue Choral Society. p. 13
Glasgow:—
New Rav for Glasgow. p. 27
University Jewish Society. p. 27

GENERAL:—

Toll. p. 5
Crypto-Jews. p. 6
Mot by Mr. Zangwill. p. 7
Lord Reading and England's Finances. p. 8
A Question to Mr. Zangwill. p. 8
The Late Rev. I. Samuel. pp. 9–10
Received. p. 10
Obituary. p. 10
Wills. p. 10
Union of Hebrew and Religion Classes. p. 11
Jews' College. p. 12
Mr. Leopold de Rothschild at the Metropolitan Hospital. p. 12
Death of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Cohen, K.C. pp. 14–15
The Rounding Up of Aliens. p. 19
The War. pp. 20–26
Jewish National Movement. p. 29
Retirement of Miss Esther Myers. p. 29
Educational Successes. p. 31

CHILDREN'S SECTION: "YOUNG ISRAEL." After 31

CALENDAR NOTES FOR WEEK Nov. 6 to Nov. 12, 1914.

(MARCHESHVAN 17th to MARCHESHVAN 23rd).

FRIDAY	Marcheshvan 17 (29 Days)	Nov. 6	Sabbath begins at **4.**	
SABBATH	Marcheshvan 18	Nov. 7	Portion: וירא Gen. xviii. 1 to end xxii. Sabbath ends at **5.6.***	Haphtorah: II. Kings iv. 1–37.

** This is the time for London. The time for other places is given in Vallentine's Hebrew Almanac.*

Monday and Thursday next will be תענית שני קמא and תענית חמישי respectively

Friday next, November 13th, Sabbath will begin at **4.**

BUY

The Jewish Year Book

Price One Shilling. **Postage 3d. extra.**

DIARY.

Forthcoming Meetings.

SUNDAY, November 8.

Anglo-Jewish Association, Council, Great Western Hotel, Paddington, 11.
Bow, Bromley and Mile End Talmud Torah, Public Meeting, King's Hall, Cottage Grove, 2.
Jewish Board of Guardians, Temporary Allowance Committee, 11.

MONDAY, November 9.

Jewish Board of Guardians, Russo-Jewish Committee (rota), 4; Executive Committee, 5.

TUESDAY, November 10.

Jewish Board of Guardians, Relief Committee (rotas), 4; Fixed Allowance Committee, 4.
Home for Jewish Incurables, Ladies' Committee, at the Institution, 3.45; House Committee, 6.30.

WEDNESDAY, November 11.

Sara Pyke House, Committee, 17, Sussex Square, W., 11.
Jewish Board of Guardians, Loan Committee (rota), 4.

THURSDAY, November 12.

Jewish Board of Guardians, Relief Committee (rotas), 4.

Literary and Social Functions.

(Announcements of Social Functions may be inserted under this heading at the charge of 2s. for two lines and 1s. per line after)

SATURDAY, November 7.

Young Hebrew Association and London University Zionist Society, Study Circle, Jewish Institute, Mulberry Street, 4.
Stamford Hill Social and Literary Society, Dance, Mozart House, Albion Road, N., 7.
Literary and Social Union, Study Circle, Committee Room, Stepney Jewish Schools, 7; Lecture by Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, 8.
Robert M. Sebag-Montefiore Lodge, Grand Order of Israel, Dramatic Reading by Mr. J. H. Leigh, 5, Houndsditch, 8.
Sinai Association, Lecture by Rabbi H. Cohen, 59, Brick Lane, 8.
Myrdle Central Old-Boys' Club, Lecture, Myrdle Street School.

SUNDAY, November 8.

Mile End Talmud Torah, Young Workers' Branch, Toynbee Hall, Commercial Street, 6.
Leyton and District Jewish Social Union, Cinderella, Essex Hall, 488, High Road, Leyton, 8.
Young Hebrew Association, Lecture by Mrs. I. Zangwill, Redman's Road Talmud Torah, 8.
"Hatechiah" Old Boys' Club, General Meeting, Redman's Road Talmud Torah, 8.

WEDNESDAY, November 11.

Old Victorian Club, Annual Meeting, 15, Fenton Street, E., 9.

THURSDAY, November 12.

North London Jewish Literary Union, Lecture by Mr. A. E. Zimmern, M.A., H.M.I., Dalston Synagogue Classrooms, Poet's Road, N., 8.15.
West Central Jewish Men's Club, Debate (Opener: Judge Atherley Jones) 113a, Tottenham Court Road, 9.

THE NEWEST SHIPS

in the North Sea are ours, and the freshest fish from the North Sea will be YOURS if you go to

COPE BROS.

Fishmongers.

BRANCHES:

10, THE BROADWAY, STAMFORD HILL. Tel. No. 73 DALSTON.
16, HIGH STREET, HAMPSTEAD. Tel. No. 528 NORTH.
173, WEST END LANE, HAMPSTEAD. Tel. No. 2898 HAMPSTEAD.
30, THE PROMENADE, GOLDER'S GREEN. Tel. No. 1130 FINCHLEY.
10, LAUDERDALE PARADE, MAIDA VALE. Tel. No. 562 PADDINGTON.
2, THE BRIDGE, EALING COMMON STATION. Tel. No. 44 EALING.
7, RUSSELL GARDENS, KENSINGTON. Tel. No. 3000 KENSINGTON.
76/77, BUCKINGHAM GATE, S.W. Tel. No. 4581 VICTORIA.
113, HIGH ROAD, STREATHAM. Tel. No. 26 STREATHAM.
78, HIGH STREET, WIMBLEDON. Tel. No. 1676, WIMBLEDON.

EMPRESS ROOMS

Situate in the HEART OF FASHIONABLE LONDON, and especially designed for the purpose, these Charming Rooms form an Ideal Centre for WEDDING RECEPTIONS, DANCES BALLS, and DINNER PARTIES.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR JEWISH FUNCTIONS.

Royal Palace Hotel,

KENSINGTON, LONDON

By Appointment

GOLD MEDAL.
H.I.R. Highness
Prince Leopold.

GOLD MEDAL.
Paris Universal
Exhibition, 1900.

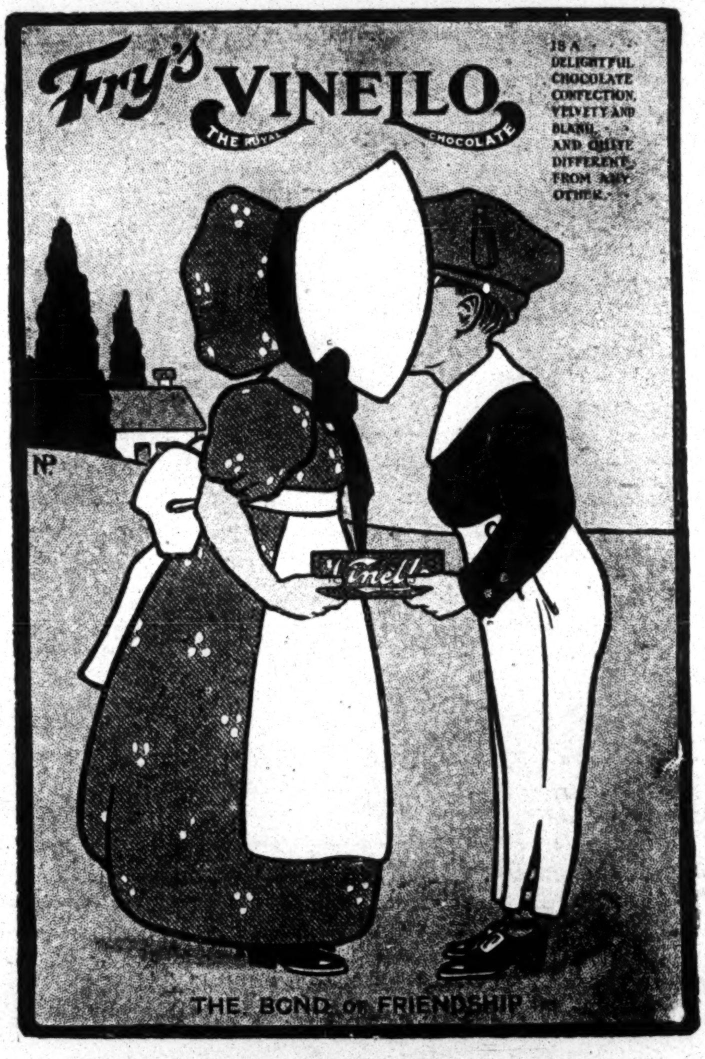
'PALWIN'

TRADE THE PALESTINE WINE COMPANY MARK.

PALESTINE
Wines, Brandies and Liqueurs.

The Palestine Wine

AND TRADING CO., LTD.,
"PALWIN HOUSE,"
20, BEVIS MARKS, E.C.
Recommended by the Medical Faculty.
TELEPHONE NO. CENTRAL 59. PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.


Fry's
VINELLO
THE ROYAL CHOCOLATE
IS A DELIGHTFUL CHOCOLATE CONFECTION, VELVETY AND BLAND, AND QUITE DIFFERENT FROM ANY OTHER.
Vinello
THE BOND OF FRIENDSHIP

Guaranteed Kosher.

The Works of J. S. FRY & SONS, Ltd., have been inspected by the Ecclesiastical Authorities.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO.,

Printing Specialists and Manufacturing Stationers,
Clifton House, Worship St., and 46 & 47, London Wall, E.C.

Printers of—
HEBREW AND ENGLISH ORDER OF SERVICES.

Publishers of—
BIBLE READINGS WITH MY CHILDREN.
By Mrs. PHILIP COHEN. Parts 1 and 2 (post free) 2s. each.
JEWISH COOKERY BOOK.
By Miss M. A. TATTERSALL, M.C.A. Price (post free), 1s.
DAINTY DINNERS AND DISHES FOR JEWISH FAMILIES
Second Edition, by MAY HENRY, L.C.A., and KATE HALFORD. Price (post free) 2s. 6d.
ECONOMICAL JEWISH COOK.
Third Edition, by MAY HENRY, L.C.A., and EDITH B. COHEN. Price (post free) 1s. 6d.
LIGHT ON THE WAY.
Second Edition. With Introductory Preface by LADY BATTERSEA. Price (post free) 1s.

Printers in HEBREW, FRENCH, GERMAN and other Foreign Languages.

—NEW EDITION—
INFANT BIBLE READER. By Mrs. NATHANIEL L. COHEN.
With NINETEEN COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS, by LOUISE JACOB
Price 1s. 6d. net. (post free).

JEWISH HOUSE

Perse School, Cambridge.

HOUSE MASTER:
I. H. HERSCH, M.A.
FOURTEENTH WRANGLER.

Late Scholar of Caius College; Assistant Examiner in Mathematics in the University of London, and Mathematical Master in the Perse School.

REFERENCES:

The Haham, 193, Maida-vale, London, W.
Dr. I. Abrahams, M.A., Cambridge.
Prof. L. D. Barnett, M.A., Litt.D., University College, London.
Rev. Prof. A. P. Bender, M.A., Cape Town.
H. Bentwich, Esq., LL.B., The Holm, Avenue-road, London, N.W.
Prof. I. Gollancz, M.A., Litt.D., Sec., B.A., King's College, London.
Rev. Prof. H. Gollancz, M.A., Litt.D., University College, London.
Rev. I. Harris, M.A., 11, Westbourne-terrace-road, W.
Rev. A. A. Green, 43, Arkwright-road, N.W
P. J. Hartog, Esq., M.A., B.Sc., Academic Registrar, University of London.
E. M. Joseph, Esq., A.R.I.B.A., 83, Queen-street, London, E.C.
A. S. Joseph, Esq., Solicitor, 61, Fore-street, London, E.C.
A. Levine, Esq., M.A., Actuary of the Alliance Assurance Company.
E. D. Löwy, Esq., 76, Holland-park, W.
Rev. H. S. Lewis, M.A., New York.
Prof. J. S. Reid, M.A., Litt.D., Cambridge.
Prof. S. Schechter, M.A., Litt.D., New Yor

PROSPECTUSES MAY BE HAD FROM
Mr. HERSCH, Hillel House, Glebe Road, Cambridge.

THE WEEK.

OUR "SHILLING" FUND.

We are sorry to have to express our keen disappointment with the contributions to our "Shilling" Fund on behalf of the Belgian refugees. Altogether, the fortnight that has elapsed since the appeal went forth has produced a little over £500. Even of that sum a material portion has flowed in in comparatively considerable sums from a few sources. The great mass of the community is represented, so far, by the paltry total of about £300. We are at a loss adequately to account for this poor exhibition. The appeal has surely been given ample prominence. Its urgency has been proclaimed and reiterated. The direct obligation which it lays upon Jews has been insisted on, and not denied. Then why the meagre result? We are aware that competing collections have been instituted in various districts. But the times are grave beyond all precedent. We are in the midst of a crisis of crises, which has thrown a whole nation on our hands, and the old plea that "we have already given" cannot in such a case hold good. We must give again, and yet again. What is a second or a third donation compared with the loss of home and relatives, the sudden descent from affluence to dependence, which has fallen, a distressing calamity, upon the refugees within our gates?

We Appeal to the Many.

We, who, like them, are at war, who are indeed striving in a common cause, must congratulate ourselves if the sacrifice *we* are called upon to make be only a few shillings or pounds, and not our business, our property, our homes, our all. We call again upon our readers to rouse themselves for a new big effort on behalf of our Fund. We ask them to look for inspiration to the wonderful work which Mr. Hermann Landau and his colleagues are doing on behalf of the 6,000 Jewish refugees. We urge them to make the response to our appeal broad and democratic, to take it in hand in a resolute and business-like fashion; to leave no possible giver unapproached, no corner of the field of charity unexplored. We want the tide to begin to flow with a will. We ask this effort as citizens. We entreat it as Jews. We seek it from a community which has never yet turned a deaf ear to innocent suffering and helplessness.

ARTHUR COHEN.

Mr. Arthur Cohen, K.C., whose death we regret to record this week, was a Jew of no mean intellectual stature. He stood unquestionably head and shoulders above the bulk of the Jewry of Victorian England and was the peer of any of the wonderful band of brilliant lawyers whose rise to fame in the last few generations has shed such radiance upon the Jewish position in these islands. His standing in his own profession was something more than that of the successful advocate. There attached to it a commanding weight and authority, a solidity and an influence which found their true expression not merely in the judgeships which he refused but in the great and historic international arbitrations in which he bore so important and valuable a part. Mr. Cohen's long career had a special and a deep interest for the community. He was a living link between the times when a Jewish student knocked at the doors of the Universities in vain and the spacious days when a Jew sits in the judgment seat as the Lord Chief Justice. Mr. Cohen's life marched, so to speak, with the evolution of Jewish liberties, but, as Vice-President, and President, of the Board of Deputies, it also fell to his lot to watch anxiously and tenderly over the process.

As a Jew.

Whether it was at the Board of Deputies, at the Borough Jewish Schools, or in some other department of our communal work, he ever evinced a keen and warm interest in Jewish life, and even in his last years, when he had reached the patriarchal span, he was always glad, when consulted, to place his ripe wisdom at the disposal of his coreligionists. For, as he once exclaimed, "A man who belongs to the Jewish race must indeed be of sluggish temper and dull of intellect who is not proud to own allegiance to a faith at once so ancient and so young." It was his glory that in all the eminence to which he attained he looked back with pride to the rock whence he was hewn. He will ever remain with us a gracious memory.

TURKEY IN THE WAR.

The Turkish authorities, in allowing themselves to be dragooned into taking part in the hostilities against the Allies, have taken a deplorable step. At the present moment the exact diplomatic situation created by their conduct seems to be somewhat obscure. But since the guns have begun to speak it looks as if the Turks, or rather the controlling party in power, have definitely decided to plunge the country into war with the Triple Entente. It is an extraordinary piece of political fatuity, which will most probably mean the dissolution of the Turkish Empire. We as Jews are sincerely sorry that a Power for which England has in the past done such loyal service and which has always treated our people with exceptional consideration should thus abase and—as we believe, in the end—destroy itself. The entry of Turkey into the field is, of course, unfortunate from the Jewish standpoint. Not only does it bring another large contingent of Jews into the firing line, but it adds still further to the economic mischief from which Jews are suffering as a result of the War.

Palestine.

But it is in regard to Palestine, which has been truly termed the very heart of Jewry, that our chief and particular interest in the Turkish plunge consists, and by Turkey's action Palestine, as a writer elsewhere puts it, is thrown into the crucible. The Jewish interests at stake in that country are vital, since the prestige of the Jews of all the world is determined by the progress or the retrogression of the land with which our history and our destiny are irretrievably bound up. Nascent industries there and the first whisperings of a new intellectual life have begotten fresh hopes in recent years. Is the work now doomed? There are besides in Palestine large numbers of Jews of Russian origin, whose position must now obviously become delicate and precarious to a degree, for they will be alien enemies so far as the Turkish Empire is concerned. We earnestly trust that the Allies will appreciate the peculiar difficulties of the situation for our people in Palestine, and take or invoke such measures as they can, so that they may not suffer unduly and disproportionately, as is likely to be the case from the incidence of the War. We note that the American Government has sent a gunboat to Beyrout to protect the Christian population there. Will no neutral Government find means for adopting a like sympathetic attitude towards the Jews in Palestine?

TOLL.

On, on to victory—meanwhile,
    All day and every day,
From those who stand and wait—a smile
    To hearten up the way.

Dark hours unseen—to agonise
    Dark hours for aches and fears—
Only from sunset to sunrise!
    At dawn we leave our tears.

THE PROPOSED JEWISH BATTALION.

The correspondence which the Rev. Michael Adler initiated with the War Office upon the subject of the proposed Jewish Battalion—the letters will be found in our news columns—cannot be allowed to pass without a word or two of very necessary comment. We ourselves have not in the least pre-judged the proposal—we have indeed realised its practical difficulties. But, in all the circumstances, we have not thought it well to discourage in the least any movement having such clearly patriotic motives. We are greatly surprised, therefore, to find the Jewish Chaplain a good deal less reserved and very much less prudent. Mr. Adler tells the War Office that the suggestion of a Jewish Battalion has been carefully considered by the military and civilian representatives of the community, and that these gentlemen were averse to the project. What ground has he for any such statement? Who, we should like to know, are these "military and civilian representatives"? Who appointed them as such, and whence did they derive their representative capacity? According to Mr. Adler, these unnamed gentleman have been consulted by some unnamed other gentlemen at some unnamed time and place, and, as a result of this hugger-mugger procedure, the voice of the community has been ascertained and conveyed to headquarters. Really, anything more laughable than this assertion of Mr. Adler to the War Office it would be difficult to conceive.

An Uncalled-for Interference.

Mr. Adler goes on to assure the War Office that the movement for a Jewish battalion is irresponsible and has no countenance from influential members of the community. But for our part we can assure him that before we ever even admitted a letter on the subject into our columns, we took counsel of the highest and most authoritative Jewish lay opinion in the country and were told in that essentially responsible quarter that there was no objection to the formation of a Jewish battalion, provided that the material were at hand. Mr. Adler must or ought to know that there are at least certain members of the community who are in favour of endeavouring to form a Jewish battalion, and some of them are as representative in their way as Mr. Adler is in his. In the face of this, to assert that the movement has no countenance from influential members of the community is to make a hasty generalisation—to put the matter mildly—with which a chaplain ought not to be associated. We do not pretend to grasp the reasons for the refusal of the battalion which the War Office convey in their laconic reply to Mr. Adler. At a time when the country is crying out for "more men," when we are being warned that more troops are vitally essential for securing the very existence of the Empire, when Welsh and Irish and Sportsmen brigades are being formed, and when a Jewish battalion has been created not only in France, but also in Toronto (a British colony), the suggestion of a Jewish battalion here appears to be of itself neither fantastic nor impolitic. Nor should we have thought, when the authorities are plastering every hoarding with entreaties to enlist, that the War Office would have refused a thousand additional recruits, simply because they desired, like the Irish Division, to enlist in one another's company. It almost seems as if there were something in the War Office attitude which is capable of a little further explanation. But in any case we do not see why the Jewish chaplain should have intervened with such assurance at this moment. The duties of that gentleman are of a spiritual character. It is his business to look after the Jewish soldiers that are in the Army, not to say what disposition of the Jewish soldiers shall be made by the authorities. To pretend to represent us at the War Office upon important questions of communal politics is to take upon himself a position he is not entrusted with. The Army Council we are sure is capable of making up its mind without the assistance of the Rev. MICHAEL ADLER. The reverend gentleman, whose work, especially since the War broke out, has been arduous and has been performed by him with great energy and much devotion, has, in the matter of the proposed Jewish battalion, exceeded the facts and his own duties. The community cannot in the least be deemed to be committed by his irresponsible communications, whatever may be the fate of the movement that is now afoot or whatever may be its intrinsic merits or demerits.

INTERNMENT OF ALIENS.

We have reason to believe that the authorities have adopted, tentatively, our suggestion that "enemy aliens" of Austria and German-Poland should be allowed to go free, upon a bond for their good behaviour being given by two British householders. Discretion in the matter is, of course, left to the police, but the authorities have extended our suggestion to Austrians and Germans as a whole, instead of only to those of the Polish provinces. The utmost satisfaction will be felt at the discrimination thus shown, and we cherish the hope that the spirit which inspires this concession will continue to animate the authorities, so that the least possible hardship consistent with the supreme dictates of national safety should be inflicted upon men whose only fault is accident of birth, and who in spirit and intention are innocent of all wrong. Unhappily, a number of Jews of German or Austrian birth have been swept into the internment net, and it is possible that their families may find themselves in desperate straits. We hope that our community will do their utmost to relieve the distress that may occur. This is not a question of politics but of chivalry—the same chivalry that the British soldiers have shown in risking their lives to remove wounded German soldiers from the field. Internment camps are doubtless deemed necessary, but the finest traditions—no less than the highest interests—of this dear land teach us to temper necessity with humanity. Britain, at any rate, has always known how to be great without being unmerciful, and cruelty never has been, and is not now, one of her weapons in the pursuit of victory.

PULPITS AND POLITICS.

A correspondent utters a very emphatic protest this week against certain pulpit utterances alleged to have been made by two London Jewish preachers. According to his account one of the gentlemen ascribed the desolation of Belgium as a judgment upon it for its treatment of the Congo, while the other expressed his dissent from the policy of a certain catering firm in driving all German employées out of its service. Our correspondent regards these utterances as dangerous, and probably disloyal, and he suggests that congregants should meet similar pronouncements by public interruption in the synagogues. Let us say, at once, that we appreciate the feelings of any worshipper who finds himself at variance with a pulpit opinion. Most of us have been in the same position at one time or other, and the happy position in which the preacher stands of being able to say what he pleases without anyone saying him nay has been humorously described as one of the unique privileges of the profession. But, after all, this freedom is the very breath of life of the ministry. A body which has to deal with large vital moral issues must be free to declare the faith that is in it; otherwise its usefulness and its very vocation, are gone.

An Unthinkable Proposal.

If the minister is to be muzzled, if he is to be dictated to as to how he must think, and what he should say, then, if he is a brave man, he will surrender his post, and, if he is not, he will become a hypocrite in canonicals. Besides, if one is to set up a censorship over the minister's opinions, where is the process to begin, and, worse still, where is it to end? Nor do we agree that the opinions expressed by a minister, unless controverted, are necessarily to be deemed those of his flock. Probably in no instance is this less so than among the critical and highly argumentative persons who make up a Jewish congregation. We are not for a moment considering the alleged statements of the two preachers in question on their merits—apart from the necessary reminder that the acts on the Congo were those of an individual and not of the Belgian nation, to which the Congo did not at that time belong. As for our correspondent's remedy—a proposal for brawling—it is crude and unthinkable. Our ministers, whose profound love of the fatherland and its honour cannot be questioned, occupy a highly responsible position, especially at this moment, and they can well be trusted to realise the necessity for tact and wisdom in their deliverances and the time chosen for making them. Those who desire to dissociate themselves from such utterances must find other means for their purpose than the creation of "scenes" in the synagogues.

THE RELIGION CLASSES UNION.

We welcome the annual meeting of the Union of Hebrew and Religion Classes, which was held on Sunday. This organisation has done excellent and really vital work, and we are only sorry that the support received has been so inadequate that the Union could not afford even the luxury of printing its annual report. We regret, at the same time, that no conference was held at the conclusion of the business proceedings last Sunday. The reason given was the "troublous times" through which we are passing. But we should have thought that times like the present are precisely those in which it is necessary to see to the foundations of the religious edifice. At all events the War did not prevent the Jewish Religious Union from holding a conference a week or two ago, a gathering whose proceedings were extensively reported. We none the less warmly acknowledge the very good work which the Religion Classes Union is doing, and the earnestness and zeal which its members bring to bear upon their important tasks. Its courses for teachers—now unhappily abandoned through lack of resources—were an admirable step in a very proper direction. The endeavour to form a Central Consultative Committee, in which the Union has taken the initiative, is another very important piece of work. The Committee will, we hope, become representative of all public Jewish educational efforts in London, and ultimately in the provinces. The cause of Jewish religious education is, indeed, the most pressing of any with which we have to deal. Mr. FRANK I. LYONS, the President, and we believe the creator, of the Union, told the meeting on Sunday that, as the result of investigations, it was found that only 235 of the 600 Jewish children in the Council Schools of West Ham, East Ham, and Upton Park, were known to be receiving religious instruction. Mr. LYONS added that if inquiries were set on foot in the various suburban districts it would be found that thousands of children had no religious provision made for them. We wish our community could realise the grave peril which such a situation portends. Sooner or later it must mean disaster.

IN THE PROVINCES.

The war is very prominent in our provincial news this week Some 500 Jewish soldiers in the making are in garrison at Aldershot; and picturesque details are given by the Jewish Chaplain of the religious services in which the men—horse, foot, and artillery—take part. When a soldier in kilts performs "Hagbah," and a dragoon the ceremony of "Gelilah," then we get at any rate some notion of the manner in which the campaign is intruding in religious life. At the same centre we catch another glimpse of the effects of the war, for a number of Jews are interned at the Prisoners' Concentration Camp at Frith Hill. Elsewhere in the provinces comes the news of the efforts that are being made to help in the great refugee difficulty. Provincial Jews are evidently responding in the proper spirit to the appeal that is being made. They realise that, as the President of the Home for Aged and Needy Jews at Manchester (Mr. E. NOVE) wrote last week, "we could have no comfort in our homes until we secure the comforts of homeless people." But although war and the effects of war occupy the mind of provincial Jews, we are glad that they are not absorbing it. In particular, we rejoice that the literary movement is again getting into full swing. A happy send-off was given to the session by the inaugural address, which that most distinguished of publicists, Sir EDWARD RUSSELL, delivered to the Jewish Literary Society of Liverpool last Sunday. On Sunday next, the CHIEF RABBI will deliver his presidential address to the Jewish Young Men's Association of Birmingham. With such a lead we may look forward to a successful season. We like to think that even such a War as is now in progress cannot drown the promptings of the Jewish literary conscience. Though they fight like others, our young men will continue to write—and, we hope, think.

"CRYPTO-JEWS."

The following letter from the Chief Rabbi appeared in the *Times* of Wednesday:—

SIR,—In your leader to-day you refer to crypto-Jews who, together with other members of the "Committee of Union and Progress," are responsible for the dire step Turkey is now taking. While you are, no doubt, correct in this statement, I am most anxious that there should be no misunderstanding as to what the crypto-Jews are. An excellent short account of this curious sect appeared in *The Times Spanish Supplement*, June 29th, 1914, from the pen of Mr. S. P. Cockerell. They are the present-day followers of a sect that left Judaism about the year 1666.

I venture to trouble you with this in the hope that none of your readers will hold the Jews responsible for the doings of the descendants of men who severed their connection with Judaism nearly 250 years ago.

I am, your obedient servant,

J. H. HERTZ, Chief Rabbi.

Office of the Chief Rabbi, London, Nov. 3.

IN THE
Communal Armchair.

. . By . . .

MENTOR.

THE JEWS OF POLAND.
SUPPORT THE TSAR!

THE closing words of the contribution to this column in the last issue read thus:—

> Our business is clearly to tackle with all the energy at our disposal, if we can, each set of our difficulties as they arise. To-day the difficulty in that portion of the field of War which we inhabit is the problem of the Belgian refugees. That problem should be undertaken with energy, with spirit, by not merely a few workers, but with the whole community helping. It should be got out of the way before other questions that are looming before us come to burden us yet further, in case we find the load beyond our endurance.

* * *

These sentences contained a suggestion which clearly needs emphasising, if we may judge of the paucity of monetary aid that is being rendered to this problem of the Belgian Refugees. That these poor stricken people are being tended by a noble band of noble workers, to whom reference was made last week in terms which, though intended to be glowing with praise, were altogether moderate, if not anæmic, when compared with the work they had done, is but an addition to the heart-searching that ought to seize all those who have not given to the utmost of their ability to the fund that is being raised. These Belgian Refugees must be saved from the full blast of the horrors—from starvation, from homelessness, from utter destitution—that have fallen upon them. Until these primal necessities are fully and adequately supplied, no real step can be taken towards that all-important and vital part of the refugee problem—the setting of these people to honest labour, so that they may become self-supporting. It is essential in the interests of the refugees themselves, even more than in the interests of the community, that these refugees should not be allowed to sink into the dark and dismal valley of pauperism. To habit themselves to charity, to become demoralised, as the best of us can so readily become demoralised, by finding it so much easier to live upon doles than to earn our bread by the sweat of our brow, would be disastrous for them. These, our poor brothers and sisters, must be saved from that crowning sorrow, that all-engulfing eternal disgrace. They must be organised in employment, so that they can be ready to be transferred back to the home from which the ruthless warfare of the modern Huns cast them, ready to build up again the country that has been laid waste, ready to help in the resurgence of stricken Belgium. This they cannot do if their hands are allowed to grow soft and flaccid by the receiving of alms. The money that is required for them, albeit first and foremost to keep their body and soul together, is wanted quite as much to fit them to start upon new careers, or to pick up the threads of the vocations that the German invasion of their territory has snapped for them.

* * *

The community, however, as it is necessary to insist with all energy and persistence, must not delude itself into believing that the difficulty of the Belgian refugees is the only problem which in the very near future they will have to tackle. It is not difficult to indicate what is likely to be the next. The Belgian problem arises out of the Western theatre of War. Out of the Eastern theatre of War there is arising the problem of the Jews in Poland. The vastness of this question a moment's thought will show us to be utterly appalling. We are dealing in the case of the Belgian refugees with six or seven, or, at most, eight thousand souls. The Polish question will spell millions for us. A premonition of this immense Jewish problem is to be found in the article which Mr. Stephen Graham contributed the other day to the *Times*, and an extract from which appeared in this paper last week. The writer airily dismisses the problem of the Jews in Poland by as airily dismissing them—on paper. The extravagant idea which seems to have filled Mr. Graham when he suggested that some millions of Jews must quit Poland, because, in his view, as doubtless in the view of some of the Polish people themselves, they are a stumbling block towards the resurrection of Polish nationality, could, of course, be dismissed, were it not, let us add, that it forms a very obvious straw, showing the way in which the wind is clearly blowing. The anti-Semitism in Poland has been marked for years past. The anti-Jewish spirit there is not to be matched for virulence in Russia proper, nor, indeed, elsewhere in Europe. The hope which the Tsar has given to the Polish people of a revived nationality has not modified this anti-Semitic spirit, so that our hope that it was induced by the national sorrows of Poland, and would clear away like the mist before the sun when Polish national aspirations were granted, proves to be fallacious,

* * *

For reasons into which it is not necessary to enter, nor the cause to detail, there is a strong anti-Semitic bias in Poland. It is religious, it is social, it is economic, and, worst of all, it is historic and traditional. In short, it is a fact which has to be faced and cannot be resolved by being deplored. The problem, however, is greatly complicated by the hopes which Russia entertains, and which the best part of the civilised world entertains, too, that as a result of the War, Germany and Austria will have to give up their share of partitioned Poland. This will mean that a vast aggregation of Jews from Galicia and from German Poland will be merged with the Jews of Russo-Poland, and all will come under the commanding ægis of the Russian portion of the Polish kingdom. Thus, the fate of millions of our people threatens to be bound up with the future of Poland. Millions of our people who have been enjoying civil and political rights under Austria and a modicum of them under Germany, will find themselves part and parcel of the new kingdom of Poland. Are the Jews of Russo-Poland to become the victims of Polish anti-Semitism, and are the Jews of Galicia and of German Poland to suffer severe prejudice of their civil and political rights by being joined in the resurrected Polish kingdom? If so, then a problem, the magnitude of which no man can foresee, is before the Jewish people. In the nature of the circumstances, the burden of that problem will rest to a very large extent upon the Jews of this country. Mr. Stephen Graham says that the Jews of Poland must go. The Tsar says, however, that in resurrected Poland all nationalities are to enjoy equal rights, all religions are to be equally respected, and Poland is to be free under his suzerainty. If Mr. Graham's words accord with the sentiments of the Polish people, then we must, as Jews, insist by every means at our disposal, upon the word of the Tsar and his promise being amply and entirely fulfilled, in letter and in spirit. Only thus can we ward off the decrees Mr. Graham foreshadows. The Tsar has spoken the word, and, to put it plainly and bluntly, he and his advisers must be kept to it.

* * *

The importance of this Polish Jewish question cannot be over-rated, nor can we hence over-rate the value of the Tsar's declaration. The government of Russia is for many reasons not unamenable to that weakness which leans to popular opinion when that points to the easier way. Notwithstanding the Tsar's declaration, it is quite conceivable that if there be a strong anti-Semitic feeling aroused in Poland, the Tsar's advisers will be disposed to throw over the Jews rather than find themselves in antagonism with Polish opinion. To put it in another way, they are not likely to shield the Jews with the Tsar's promise at the risk of finding themselves running counter to Polish opinion. The anxieties of the War, the economic difficulties that must necessarily arise, even if Russia be entirely victorious, the dislocation of labour, the re-habilitation of millions of troops taken from their ordinary occupations into the field of battle—these are matters which could well claim the energies of a stronger government than that of the Tsar to cope with.

* * *

It is not to be supposed that the Russian Government will do otherwise than shirk a collision with Polish opinion. Herein, then, lies the duty of the Jews in the rest of the world. They must insist, by every means at their disposal, upon Poland obeying the Tsar's behest. They must, in fact, range themselves in support of the Tsar's word. That Jews should come to the aid of the Tsar might have seemed anomalous a few months ago. Jews by the thousand have flocked to his standard and have given their lives to his service in the War. They have given a lead to the rest of the Jews of the world. We need not hesitate to support the Tsar in his expressed aspirations of freedom for Jews in Poland when the Jews in Russia have not hesitated to fling themselves into battle at his behest. The importance of this Polish Jewish question cannot be overrated. If we Jews can succeed in compelling the Polish people to obey the word of the Tsar to give to the Jews of Poland equal rights as citizens, we should have solved the Russo-Jewish problem. It must be obvious that if the Jews of Poland gain equal civil and political rights under the supreme sovereignty of the Tsar, equal civil and political rights must perforce come to the Jews in Russia.

* * *

Here, then, is one other question that is looming before us Here is, at least, one other Jewish question of vital import to the Jews of all the world which we should have to face. Would it not be well tha we face it betimes, seeing that great and all-pervading as the question is, it is not the only one? As these words are being written, Turkey is entering into the Armageddon, and the future of Palestine is in the crucible.

MENTOR.

Mot by Mr. Zangwill.

Mr. Israel Zangwill presided at a gathering of the O.P. Club on Sunday evening last, when he addressed the audience on "Novel-Writing." He began his observations thus:—"Ladies and gentlemen, it is a long, long way to LIT-erary . . ."

SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND
Life Assurance Society.

1914 - THE SOCIETY'S 100th YEAR. - 1914

Accumulated Funds: £21,500,000

The Society transacts all kinds of Life Assurance and Annuity Business on very favourable terms.

ALL PROFITS BELONG TO THE MEMBERS
ON THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

Head Office: 9, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH
LONDON OFFICES: 28, Cornhill, E.C., and 5, Waterloo Place, S.W.

TO AMERICAN READERS.

The JEWISH CHRONICLE (published every Friday) and the JEWISH WORLD (published every Wednesday) are now on sale regularly at our agents, the International News Co., 83 and 85, Duane Street, New York, or may be ordered from any news dealer in the United States or Canada.

Abroad and the Colonies.

PRO-JEWISH APPEALS TO RUSSIAN PREMIER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PETROGRAD.

The Council of Trade and Commerce, having failed to impress the Minister of Education, has sent a petition to the Premier asking for the admission of Jewish students at foreign educational institutions in Russian high schools. The Council dwelt on the scarcity of men who possess a higher education in Russia, a dearth likely to be felt even more keenly after the war.

The President of the Duma is also using his influence on behalf of the Jewish students.

The appeals made on behalf of the vast number of ruined Polish and Jewish communities near the frontier (whose claim has been recognised even by the *Novoe Vremya*) is bearing fruit. Government representatives, who had large sums placed at their disposal, are visiting the areas affected in order to examine the situation and administer relief.

At the same time the Liberal and Russo-Jewish Press continues to express amazement at the absence of any real indications pointing to radical changes in the Jewish position in Russia. On the contrary, last week regrettable measures leading to the revision of the rights of domicile of Jews and their expulsion were again adopted at Kieff and Petrograd and in Turkestan, although, happily, the number of exiles was small in all cases.

PERSIA AND SALONIKA JEWS.

The *Retch* (of Petrograd) states that the Persian Minister in Constantinople, through the medium of the Turkish Chief Rabbi, has invited the Jewish merchants of Salonika who had settled in the Turkish capital to proceed to Persia. The merchants have been promised exemption from taxation and other privileges. The German Ambassador has announced that the German banks and factories would also support those merchants with the object of enabling them to settle in Persia.

JEWISH ASSISTANT WAR MINISTER.

The Nationalists and Republicans in Italy are agitating for the appointment of the Jewish General, Vittorio Eria, as Assistant Minister of War. In view of the present crisis they regard him as the most suitable person to fill the post.

ANTI-SEMITE RECANTS.

A German anti-Semite has written to the anti-Jewish paper, the *Volkserzieher*, stating that having witnessed the conduct of the German Jews in the battlefield he became completely cured of his anti-Semitism.

£70,000 RAISED IN HURRIED CANVASS.

A building costing 350,000 dols. has been erected for the Young Women's Hebrew Association in New York, and is now open. There is accommodation for one hundred and fifty young girl residents, and several hundred girls will attend classes in physical education, domestic science, dressmaking, millinery, and other useful subjects. The money required for the building was collected by means of what is known in the United States as a "whirlwind campaign" directed by the officers of the institution and carried out by a band of young members.

From Many Quarters.

At the request of the Municipality the Governor of Volhynia has permitted the Jewish members at Zhitomir to sit on Municipal Committees.

The notorious Vera Tcheberakova has finally been arrested to undergo her sentence of imprisonment for thefts. After her term of imprisonment she will be exiled from Kieff.

Das Leben, the oldest Yiddish daily newspaper in Russia, has ceased to appear at Warsaw on account of the war. Originally the paper appeared under the name *Der Fraind*, but during the Beilis case the latter was suspended by the authorities.

The annual meeting of the Durban Congregation took place on September 27th, when the following were elected: Messrs. F. C. Hollander, President; M. Stiller, Treasurer; M. Moss, Secretary; J. H. Isaacs, B. Smolensky, H. Lipinski, L. Hart, S. Bloom, L. Rosen, and J. Rothstein, Committee; P. Wartski and A. Simon, Trustees. The late Secretary, Mr. Selig Morris, was presented with a silver box, as a token of appreciation for his services.

Lord Reading and England's Finances.

For many years past (says the *World*) it has been the boast of the nobler men of the Jewish Faith in this country that if ever there was a European war, the Jews would save England out of gratitude for the way in which she alone among the nations opened her house freely to the Hebrew. It looks as if this is to come true in part. The brain that is devising the financial strategy of Britain is Lord Reading's, he a member of the synagogue, and in other ways the nation may find cause for gratulation in that it has ever risen superior to Semitic hatred and prejudice.

A Question to Mr. Zangwill.

The following appeared in the *Daily Chronicle*:—

TO MR. ZANGWILL.

(Per Favour of the *Daily Chronicle*.)

Dear Mr. Zangwill,—And now, what is to prevent the Jews having Palestine and restoring a real Judæa?—Yours very sincerely,

H. G. Wells.

Little Easton Rectory, Dunmow.

JEWS AND RUSSIA.

The Outcome of the War.

TO THE EDITOR.—From Mr. PERCY COHEN, 25, Princelet Street, Bishopsgate.

SIR,—In a recent article your able contributor "Mentor" wrote as follows:—

"That Jews are fighting one against another in contending armies does not in itself prove that Israel to-day is not one."

We may agree that, whatever may be the outcome of the European struggle, with its ugly and unforgettable spectacle of fratricidal strife among Jews through the accident of geographical distribution, with its wanton sacrifice of blood and social progress and with its "internment" of Jewish national ideals, the Jewish people, unconsciously as always, will remain fundamentally united. The Jew fighting under the Prussian Eagle offers his life—he can offer no more—to strike what he imagines, or is told, to be a necessary blow at "perfidious Albion" and "Muscovite aggression"; and the Jew fighting under the Union Jack offers his life to vindicate the sancity of Treaties, to defend an oppressed nationality, and to crush an immoral militarism which aims at the domination of Europe. The conflict of political principle between the two Jews is vital, but Jewry cannot be sacrificed at the Armageddon because Judaism is immortal. Jews have fallen—Jew will continue to strike down Jew, but Jewry will live on. It is a terrible reflection, but we are the more or less happy victims of the tyranny of geography, the tyranny which gives us a dozen Fatherlands and a dozen competing ambitions; and the different Jewish communities, for what common or corporate influence they can exert, are like so many corks in a boiling sea. There we have at a glance the tragedy and the glory of the Jewish people. We exist in a series of perpetual contrasts: geographical disorgansation but religious cohesion, antagonistic political patriotisms but one common racial sentiment, the disunity of dispersion but the unity of faith and soul. No people on earth can wrest from us the title of the Peculiar People.

Let me come to the immediate Jewish question. The imagination of Jewry the world over has been fired by the report that Russia is going to make reparation for her inglorious past, by giving civil and religious liberty to her Jewish subjects. Now we would be well advised to avoid the attitude either of cynical incredulity or of benevolent optimism. At this time of the day, we must be on our guard as much against language that would be gloated over in Berlin, as against a too tacit assumption that a dazzling rumour must at once be elevated into an incontestable fact. However, we Jews are not of the race that learn nothing and forget nothing. Among Jews, and indeed all Englishmen with democratic and humanitarian instincts, the Anglo-Russian Convention was regarded from the moment of its birth with feeling akin to loathing—such considerations were not forgotten in August last—but there cannot be the slighest doubt that were the Tsar and his Ministers to emancipate our coreligionists, by the stroke of statesmanship which would be "just imagination," the feeling of aloofness in this country in regard to Russia would give place at once to genuine friendship. Already the rumour is grinding the antipathy to powder. A famous Wesleyan divine once said that the brimstone of yesterday was too hot in his mouth to be washed out by the treacle of to-day. The Jewish mentality does not accept that sour and relentless sentiment. Russia the liberator will make us forget Russia the oppressor. And we must always bear in mind that our Russian coreligionists, while hating the agents of oppression, have never, in their darkest moments, hated the land of their birth.

But, as I say, we must be on our guard. Mr. H. G. Wells has been bold enough to say that this war has made Russia definitely Liberal by linking her almost indissolubly with the Western Liberal Powers. That expresses a distinct fallacy. Russia was linked with Britain in 1907, and not even the most fervid admirer of Russia can honestly say that the association led to any more humane treatment of Russian Jews or to the demoralisation of the Russian system. Repression and bigotry continued without any perceptible check. In the spring of this year, a Russian Imperial Manifesto promised "an avoidance of repressive measures, inviolability of the person and freedom of conscience," without any corresponding performance. As a novelist, Mr. Wells, of course, has every right to romance about the psychology of Russia. Mr. Zangwill tells us that he has received Sir Edward Grey's assurance that England's sympathies lie with the emancipation of the Russian Jews. Really, we knew that long ago. It would be more to the point if Mr. Zangwill were in a position to tell us what the Foreign Office did to supplement England's well-known sympathies. It may be, as "Mentor" plausibly argues, that the treatment meted out to Jews was part and parcel of the policy of "Russification," which was dictated by the menace of Prussian militarism. The fact remains that the oppression which continued up to 1914 was predominantly religious in character and as such an insult to Europe.

It would be foolish if I were to say that the optimist has no grounds for thinking that this great European upheaval will carry us nearer the goal of Jewish emancipation. For after all one of the main principles round which this war is being waged, and which Russia is honouring, is, when stripped of non-essentials, seen to be the very principle for which we have been clamouring so long and so patiently—the defence of the weak against the tyranny of the strong. Mr. Churchill, whose broadness of vision might well be emulated by some of his colleagues, has told the country to keep before her the principle of nationality, the setting free of those races which have been subjugated and conquered. How applicable are these words to the Russo-Jewish problem! It is not for Jews to obtrude their interests and exploit their grievances when the fate of Europe is trembling in the balance. But, on the other hand, a too insistent circumspection, with its inevitable timidity, may rob us when the time comes of any share in the settlement following this war of liberation. With us it is no question of boundaries or indemnities, it is solely a question of human rights, of civil and religious liberty, of the right to be Jews—not in return for the splendid loyalty of more than a quarter of a million Russian Jewish soldiers, but as a spontaneous recognition of the principle for which Russia is actually fighting.

Britain's voice in the councils of Europe when the settlement comes to be hammered out will fortunately be no weak one. Surely, is it not our duty to see that the Russo-Jewish question is placed on the *tapis* along with the other issues, and since there could be no more powerful pleader than Sir Edward Grey, is it not that statesman whose co-operation British Jews, at the appropriate time and in the appropriate manner, should endeavour to secure? Russia, which, we are told, is undergoing a spiritual renascence, would then respond to an appeal put forward with the authority of the British Foreign Secretary, and the Anglo-Russian Alliance would be indoctrinated with true Liberalism. We do not necessarily want a treaty—Rumania's treatment of the Berlin Treaty has squalid memories—all we want is a judicious application of Sir Edward Grey's great gift of peaceful persuasion in order to enjoin Russia to do the right thing in the right way. The abolition of the Pale, a more humane distribution of Russia's large Jewish population, equality of opportunity, the dethronement of medieval anti-Semitism, the passing of the menace of Black Hundreds, an end once for all to the dark chapter of ritual myths—these acts would cost Russia absolutely nothing. But they would be Russia's material and spiritual gain, and even if they constituted her sole contribution to the European problem they would still be an abiding monument to the great causes of civilisation and liberty.

There is only one other point concerning the war that I should like to touch upon, and I refer to it with more trepidation. While the European mäelstrom may not destroy Jewish unity in the sense argued above, it may conceivably injure the Jewish national movement, which is affected by the vicissitudes of international politics. It has been argued that Jewish misfortunes in Europe have made it impossible to allow the seed of Jewish nationality to take root, because the call of civil liberty was more insistent than any national impulse. However true that may be, there is another side to the story. As far as modern experience is concerned, the evidence seems to be all against the notion that Jewish nationality, as an ideal espoused by all classes, flourishes in an atmosphere of civil freedom. The vigour of the Jewish National Movement unfortunately seems to have depended on the vigour of Russian misgovernment, and it has appeared to me, though I may be wrong in saying so, that Zionism and Itoism could never have successfully sustained themselves by their own volition, could never have been considerable movements, as they did become, without being buttressed by the powerful arguments supplied by events in Russia and Rumania. It follows from this, that if our hopes about Russia are to be realised, if that great country is going to raise the flag of liberty and bury the flag of purgatory—remember Russia has half the Jews of the world—then the Jewish National Movement must be deprived of some, perhaps the main part, of its vitality, and the future policy of Zionists and Itoists becomes a question of deep concern to Jews. I do not say that the resurrection of Russian Liberalism will kill Zionism or Itoism, but I do say that the disappearance of the rallying-point which the terrible sufferings of our coreligionists supplied will very probably enervate the Jewish national movement, as a political entity at all events. And, finally, is it so certain that Zionists and Itoists would regard the enforced weakening of their propaganda as too great a sacrifice in face of a happier status for Jews in Russia?

A Letter in the "Novoe Vremya."

TO THE EDITOR.—From Mr. BENJAMIN GRAD, Windsor Chambers, 20, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

SIR,—A fortnight ago you allowed me to address your readers on the subject of the Russian restrictions against Jews. In the last number of the *Razsviet*, I read that the Prefect of Petrograd has found an obsolete regulation which has not been applied within the memory of living men, and ordered it to be strictly enforced. This is the regulation providing for the inclusion of the "personal characteristics" of the bearer in passports held by Jews. This measure completes the analogy with the ticket-of-leave man.

I was to-day considerably surprised by reading in the *Novoe Vremya* newspaper a letter, of which I append an English translation.

[ENCLOSURE.]

Translated from No. 13,863 of the *Novoe Vremya* Newspaper of Wednesday October 15th—28th, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "NOVOE VREMYA."

DEAR SIR,—In the vain and torturing attempt to find in my reason and in my conscience an answer to the pressing questions which life at this moment puts to me as a Jew, I apply to you trusting that your fairness will help me to find the explanation which I am seeking.

As a man of very moderate political views, I was particularly happy to see that the strong desire to join in the struggle against the enemy has united all my brothers not excepting men of most extreme views.

I see a woman whose husband had left for the front and who, not having any means of existence, may nevertheless not accept the hospitality which some relatives of hers offered her, solely because these relatives reside in a town where she has no right of residence. I see a schoolboy whose native town is in the hands of the Germans; his relations in Petrograd are willing to shelter him and the authorities of the Gymnasium of the locality are willing to admit him, but all this cannot be done because the boy has no right of residence in Petrograd. I see several hundreds of young men against whom the Russian Universities have shut their doors as against Jews, whilst the German Universities have expelled them because they are Russians. To-day, I hear that a regulation which for the last twenty years has never been applied is for the first time being enforced now—that in the case of Jews their passports must contain their personal characteristics, and now during the last few days it has happened that several persons having an undisputable legal right to live in Petrograd, but who have come here with passports not specifying their personal characteristics, have been ordered to leave by the police, who have taken away their passports, and sending them to their place of registration, issuing "orders to pass" to these places instead. (A measure normally applied only to tramps. Translator's Note.) This is only one of the many measures recently taken by the authorities in order still further to restrict any possibility of a Jew visiting or residing at Petrograd. One involuntarily is impelled to ask the question: Have the authorities no more important, more pressing, tasks to perform just now than these?

I stand wondering at these contradictions of life, and I ask myself: For whom is all that necessary? In whose interest, and for the sake of what justice, is the population burdened with all this at such a terrible time? Does it not occur to anybody what a terrible tragedy is called forth in every Jew's soul by the conditions under which he has to live in these hard times? Will nobody observe that this tragedy cannot but interfere with our concentrating all our spiritual forces upon that upon which they should be now concentrated. M.

A BELGIAN, giving the names of Vandenberg and Levy, representing himself to be a refugee and son of a chemical manufacturer, is using the Right Hon. Herbert Samuel's name as an introduction to enable him to sell to members of the Jewish community bottles of a metal polish. Mr. Samuel has requested us to state that this man has no authorisation from him to use his name. It is understood that the man is sometimes accompanied by another Belgian.

NEXT Sunday at two o'clock a public meeting is to be held at the King's Hall, Cottage Grove, E., to consider the critical position of the Bow and Bromley and Mile End Talmud Torah.

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION.—The following have passed the Michaelmas examination: Godfrey Davis, Lincoln's Inn, Hindu and Mahommedan Law, Class I. (the only successful candidate in the class); Phineas Quass, Inner Temple, Constitutional Law and Legal History, Class I. (the only successful candidate in this class), and Real Property and Conveyancing, Class II.; Herbert Katzen Stein, Gray's Inn, Real Property and Conveyancing, Class I., and Criminal Law and Procedure, Class III.; Benjamin Mark Goodman, Final Examination, Class III.

DAYAN H. M. LAZARUS is arranging to conduct a study circle for youths at his residence, 34, Kingswood Avenue, Queen's Park, every Friday evening, from 7 to 8.30. The course will consist of readings in Bible with Rashi's commentary, and Kizzur Shulchan Aruch, or Mishnah. Dayan Lazarus will be glad to welcome this evening all who desire to join.

WEST END HEBREW CIRCLE.—Under the auspices of this Circle, a Shiur, open to all, will be held from 8 to 10 every Saturday night, at Plympton House, 154, Willesden Lane, the premises of the Hampstead, Kilburn, and Brondesbury Talmud Torah. Dayan H. M. Lazarus, M.A., will conduct the readings in Shulchan Aruch (Orach Chayyim) and tractate Pesachim. The first meeting will be held to-morrow evening.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.—The special meeting of contributors originally convened for last Wednesday will be held next Wednesday at the Hospital, Hackney Road, at 4 o'clock. It is hoped that funds will be forthcoming without delay to keep the Hospital going during the War. There is already a deficit of £5,000, which has to be made good, and the position is one of real urgency.

THE LATE REV. I. SAMUEL.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

There was a large attendance at the memorial service to the late Rev. I. Samuel, which was held on Sunday at the Bayswater Synagogue. The congregation included many Ministers, among them the Chief Rabbi, the Haham, and the Rev. Morris Joseph, and was representative of several sections of the community.

The Rev. D. KLEIN read the Mincha Service, after which he rendered the *El Molei Rachamim*, and the choir, under the direction of Mr. Arthur M. Friedlander, A.R.C.M., gave a fine rendering of Mr. Friedlander's musical setting to Psalm xvi. Maariv was then read, and Rabbi Dr. H. GOLLANCZ recited appropriate scriptural verses and preached the

SERMON,

which he prefaced with the recitation of Psalm 91. Proceeding, Dr. Gollancz said: "One generation goeth, and another generation cometh, and the earth abideth for ever." How true of the history of this congregation! Not alone have generations of men who worshipped in this synagogue at its opening been gradually withdrawn from the light of day, but they who once ministered within this holy house have one by one during the past few years been called from this home, which they loved and served so well, to their eternal home in heaven. Hermann Adler has gone, Raphael Harris has gone, and now Isaac Samuel is no more. But eight months ago I stood in this pulpit on the occasion of a special service in his honour, and not only on my own part but as representing the views of the congregation, nay the community, did I utter an expression of the appreciation entertained for his work during the pertod of fifty years that he had been connected with this synagogue. Little did we think at the time that his well-earned leisure, consequent upon his retirement from active service, would so soon have been merged in his well-earned rest. But so it has proved, and we are here to-day at another special service, one in memory of our departed colleague and friend, to give yet another proof of the grateful feelings of the members of this congregation for a Chazan to whose rendering of the synagogue service they were so pleased to listen, and a communal worker to whose merits they are ever glad to testify. We read concerning the patriarch Isaac, "And Isaac went forth to meditate, to meditate in prayer." And so with regard to Isaac Samuel, who, by Heaven's grace, had reached a patriarchal age, it may be said that he was never happier than when engaged in the solemn task of leading the devotions of his people in the house of prayer. He is perhaps

THE LAST OF A CERTAIN SCHOOL OF CHAZANIM,

whose style of reading the prayers was a compromise between the old and the new, between the wilder and extravagant or more elaborate style of Chazanuth and the cold, spiritless form of rehearsal. If the synagogue is to retain its hold as a house of prayer, *Beth Tephillah*, and not merely as a *Beth Hacneseth*, a meeting-house, then the day must come when, given a clear and impressive intonation on the part of the Reader and his power to find a responsive echo in the hearts of worshippers by showing that he himself is thrilled by the meaning of the words he utters; given, too, a warmer participation by the entire body of worshippers in the synagogue service, led by a choir worthy the name, if that will ever be possible among us—then I say the day will come when solo singing and vocal display on the part of the Chazan or Reader must be reduced to a minimum, and a chance will be given for true prayer and real devotion to be exercised in the Synagogue of modern days. I have personally, on more than one occasion of late borne witness to the esteem and affection in which our late friend was held by all. I have witnessed to the conscientious manner in which he discharged his duties both within the synagogue and beyond its walls, and there is no need to repeat at any length such statements to-day. For in the hour of death his own acts will speak more eloquently than any words of mine. Yet it is but meet that we should devote a few moments of reflection on the passing of our dear friend, the friend of the congregation, the friend of the poor. Amid the present ruthless condition of the world, amid the horrors of unrighteous war, when human life is so lightly esteemed that thousands upon thousands are sacrificed at every turn, it is perhaps as well that the death of one single individual should arrest our attention and bid us pause in our onward course, so that we may be able to pay tribute to the value of human life. In reviewing the career of our late friend, we might fitly adapt the words of Scripture, "And Samuel went to Ramah," the Hebrew word Ramah admitting of the explanation of "height." So it was with Isaac Samuel who, in early life,

DETERMINED TO ASCEND TO A HIGHER STATION

to raise himself higher than his own surroundings. Though not originally intended for the ministry, he responded to an inner prompting to rise above his early training, and, having served for a few years the congregation at Bristol, he came to the metropolis and had the rare privilege of celebrating the jubilee of his connection with the Bayswater Synagogue. How faithfully he served the congregation has been told many a time. His name will be honourably associated with it for many years to come. "And Samuel went to Ramah." He went higher than he started, for though engaged by the terms of his appointment as Chazan or Reader of the congregation, he conceived the true nature of his position, which implied something beyond conducting the service in the synagogue, he conceived of duties beyond and outside the synagogue. He felt it proper to break the conventionalities which in the case of many men in a similar position limit the Chazan's work to the reading desk and little beyond, and he rose higher in the nature of his duties, devoting himself also to true ministerial work. Hence the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home always had in him an eloquent pleader and successful worker, the Home for Aged Jews has cause to bless his name, and many another institution had the benefit of his association and help. To this kind of work, which of course included

THE CLAIMS OF THE INDIVIDUAL POOR,

as well as the duties of his immediate congregation, Isaac Samuel threw himself with all the warmth and all the earnestness of which he was capable. Therefore, no wonder that, having risen in the sphere and scope of his duties, he raised himself higher in the estimation of his congregation and of the community generally. And now, having done his work on earth, Samuel has indeed ascended to the height, has gone to the Ramah which awaiteth every earth-born, every earth-born who has interpreted the meaning of life's mission and responded faithfully to its call. He has left an example of devotion to duty which might well stimulate not only those who belong to the same sacred vocation, but stimulate and influence every individual worker in whatever field of action, so that the world might be rendered the happier through the existence of honest and beneficial effort. Practically our friend died in harness, for though out of office for some few months, the last public act that he performed, on the last occasion on which he was out of his room, was as late as the Day of Kippur, when he read here the *Neilah*, the concluding service of the great day, with the same fervour—though, it was observed on all sides, not with the same force—as in former years. In very deed this act sounded the *Neilah* of his life; it heralded his approaching end; it was the public closing scene, the last public devotional service of his existence. This circumstance is truly pathetic, but its pathos is only equalled by another. For through force of circumstances his last resting place on earth was in the precincts of the synagogue, which he loved so well and with which he was for so long associated.

HE RESTED IN THE SUCCAH,

in the tabernacle of God's protection, the protection afforded to all His creatures on earth, the protection required by His creatures especially in the hour of death. How stirring, how solemn was the passage of his mortal remains from the Tabernacle, through the vestibule lined with congregants and friends, past the open door which afforded a full view of the synagogue and the reading desk from which his voice had resounded for fifty years. Many times in the course of those years had he repeated as part of the liturgy the words of the psalmist—and they had now become literally fulfilled—"One thing have I asked of the Lord, that will I seek after, that I may dwell in the House of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the pleasantness of the Lord and to inquire in his temple. For in the day of trouble he will hide me in his pavilion, he will shelter me in the secret place of his Tabernacle."

Dr. Gollancz then offered up the Memorial Prayer in Hebrew.

The service concluded with *Olenu* and *Adon Olam*.

OTHER PULPIT REFERENCES.

REV. A. A. GREEN.

The Rev. A. A. Green referred at the Hampstead Synagogue, on Sabbath last, to the death of the Rev. Isaac Samuel. He said he could unhesitatingly say that no man in the Jewish Ministry was more respected by his colleagues or gave them greater cause for their admiration and affection. The place of the Chazan in the synagogue service was a very great one—so much depended upon the manner in which the service was rendered, upon the faithfulness to the traditional synagogue melodies, and upon the character of the man responsible for the reading of the prayers. In regard to the first, Mr. Samuel conducted the prayers with a dignity and sincerity which were always of the highest standard. In regard to the second, to him and to such men with him as Moses Keizer, of the Great Synagogue, and Jacob Lesser, of the Dalston Synagogue, belonged the credit of having maintained the traditional melodies which, originally associated in the memory of living men with Simon Ascher, had become a tradition in the Anglo-Jewish community. They had become something even more than a tradition: they had become a force. People came to the synagogue expecting to hear these old melodies and feeling the better for having heard them, and he knew of many cases where, even when the words were not always understood, the influence struck a noble chord in the heart through the recollection of the ear. He therefore hoped that it would be considered a religious duty in our community to preserve the melodies intact as we had had them handed down to us. With regard to the third qualification, that of character, Mr. Samuel was in every sense of the word a good man and a good minister. His work among the poor was incessant, sympathetic, and intelligent, and his influence among the charitably disposed was an enormous help to the community. He would like to make reference to the friendship that existed for so many years between those responsible for the service in the Bayswater Synagogue, which did so much to make the congregation a great one and which reflected so much real religion wherever this example was noticed. The Bayswater Synagogue in its early days had the advantage of a strong, even great, triumvirate in Hermann Adler, Raphael Harris, and Isaac Samuel. They knew each other, they understood each other, they loved each other, they worked with each other, and they worked for each other. Each man knew his part and played it well, and he (Mr. Green) trusted that the time would come when a similar spirit would sanctify the work of every place of worship in the community.

REV. J. F. STERN.

The Rev. J. F. Stern, at the East London Synagogue last Sabbath, preaching on the one great comprehensive command given to the patriarch Abraham "Be thou a blessing," bore tribute to the many sided activities of beneficence which made up the life story of the late Isaac Samuel. It may be asserted that his career of public work and philanthropy, full and intensive as that was, did not reveal more than a part of what he accomplished for the benefit of others; his influence was continually exerted on behalf of cases which never came before the public eye, and during his long and intimate association with him he had besought his helping hand on many an occasion, when without his aid the charitable project taken up could never have been attained. Isaac Samuel had realised the highest possibilities of his office and his life, which was an example to both minister and Chazan, and pointed the way to that happy combination which would make the ideal minister of the future. In the churches of other denominations there was no such line of demarcation between the minister who conducted the public service and him who preached the Word of God and represented the congregation, as some would insist upon in their own community, and Isaac Samuel had shown how prayer and work, the service of God and man, were closely interwoven, acting and reacting upon one another, and producing a life of the greatest happiness, usefulness, and blessedness, and finding grace in the sight of God and man.

The Rev. A. Mishcon, preaching at the Brixton Synagogue last Sabbath, said: This ideal of doing good for good's sake was striven after by him in his self-imposed ministerial work. His long life, for which many a one was the happier, was a copy, however modest, of the example set by the Patriarch who in the episode recorded in this week's Sedrah (Genesis xiv.) regards as the highest conceivable compensation, the most precious prize of war, the consciousness that he did his duty to his neighbour and stood by his brother in the hour of stress.

At the conclusion of his sermon last Sabbath at the Spring Gardens Synagogue, Bradford, the Rev. I. Livingstone referred to the loss the community had sustained by the death of the Rev. Isaac Samuel. Mr. Samuel was a Chazan whose rendering of divine service uplifted the minds of his congregants, and he was also a philanthropist whose services to the interests of the poor and afflicted will long be remembered by the many institutions with which he was connected.

A Memorial Service was held the same afternoon at the Home for Aged Jews, and was attended by the honorary officers, several members of the Committee and staff, and all the inmates. The Evening Service was read by Mr. Seller, an inmate. The Rev. Ephraim Levine, M.A., read the memorial for the dead and delivered an address, in the course of which he referred to Mr. Samuel's great services to the community, and particularly to the Home. Mr. Samuel had shown that old age was no bar to usefulness to his fellow-men, and at eighty continued his public and philanthropic work.

On Sabbath last the Rev. Michael Adler paid a tribute to the life and work of the Rev. Isaac Samuel.

In our obituary notice the name of Mr. Moss Myers was given as headmaster of the Nevé Tsedek instead of his brother, the Rev. Lewis Myers.

RECEIVED.

BREAD, MEAT, AND COAL SOCIETY: In memoriam, 21/-.
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND: Sale of Stamps realising 1/-.
BELGIAN REFUGEES: Mrs. R. Salmon, 5/- (For toys and sweets for children).

MRS. ALEXANDER FRANKFORD was a guest at the Lady Mayoress's reception on Tuesday.

OBITUARY.

MISS CLARA DE H. HARRIS.

The death took place last Sunday, at 18, Howley Place, Maida Hill, of Miss Clara de Haes Harris, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Harris, of Devonshire Square, and sister of Emily Marion Harris, the poetess, whose name was given to the Home for Girls, now in Alfred Place, Tottenham Court Road.

A TRIBUTE BY THE REV. MORRIS JOSEPH.

In Clara de Haes Harris I have lost an old and valued friend, and the community an earnest worker. The head of the women's department at New Court for many years, she devoted her leisure to tasks of benevolence. Philanthropic ardour was one of her family traditions. Her mother, Sarah Harris, a woman of wide charity, who used to have poor children at her house in Devonshire Square on Sabbaths for religious instruction, taught her the law of loving-kindness. One of her aunts, Miriam Harris, was the genial (and masterful) headmistress of the Jews' Infant Schools in Commercial Street; another, Julia Harris, taught the lower school; and yet another, Frances Barnett, was headmistress of the Free School in Bell Lane. All these women were conspicuous figures in the community sixty years ago, and they were as well known for their goodness of heart as for their educational zeal. Out of the meetings in Devonshire Square, to which I have referred, sprang the Sabbath School of the Jewish Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge, now the Jewish Religious Education Board. It was not all religion, however, at that well-known house, though religion of the best kind was the ruling spirit there. Its mistress believed in making people happy as well as good. So she would have little gatherings of poor people at her house on week-nights, when she would entertain them with music. In these and other beneficent activities she had the support and stimulus of the Rothschild family—of Baroness Lionel and Lady de Rothschild—and of Mrs. Abraham Montefiore, Lady de Rothschild's mother, more especially. Her daughters helped in her good work. I can remember going as a lad to one of the Devonshire Square evenings, and I distinctly recollect Clara, the subject of this memoir, then a young girl, taking part in the choral singing. I was taken to the concert by its conductor, Mr. Constantine, who was then teaching us boys at Jews' College music. One of Clara's sisters was the authoress Emily Marion Harris, who was equally conspicuous for kindness of heart and poetic sensibilities. As to Clara, what she learnt about goodness at home she carried out, and carried out in the old home-way. When she was a girl the community was still virtually one family, though a rapidly growing one. The old-fashioned ideas of charity-giving still lingered on; there was less discrimination in it than there is now, but probably more love. Clara Harris clung to those ideas to the last. She believed, and rightly believed, in the value of personality in benevolent intercourse, in the enhanced power of almsgiving when reinforced by a kind word. That is why, though she was a member of more than one charitable Committee, she did not take kindly to her membership. She liked to do charity in her own way—the old Jewish, personal way. Thus she had a small army of pensioners who came regularly for their allowance to her house—odd persons, some of them, whose oddities she herself (for she had a rare sense of humour) would smile at sometimes. She gave of her own substance, but also induced others, more richly endowed with the world's goods than she was, also to give. There are successful men and women in the artistic or industrial world now living who have to thank her intervention and advocacy for the positions they have attained. Her own giving, too, was lavish. I have had to reprove her (perhaps quite improperly) for her lovable want of discrimination. I was walking with her one day when suddenly she darted off and "tipped" a small boy, a perfect stranger to her, who had unsuccessfully tried to lift a big box on to a cab. The boy's disappointment touched her, and she gave him money to solace him for the money he had failed to earn. What she gave him was half-a-crown! That was her nature; she was nearly all heart. Nearly, I say, because she was intellectually gifted, too. She had a keen intelligence, a fine taste for literature, and a great feeling for art. But she will be remembered and cherished most for her benevolence. The management of the Invalids' Kitchen, established by the beneficence of Baroness Lionel de Rothschild, she took over from her aunt, Frances Barnett, and continued for many years; and, with her sisters, Emily and Rachel, the latter of whom died only a few weeks ago, she founded the Club for Girls in Leman Street. Her philanthropic methods, as I have said, were those which she had seen practised at home. Her mother's entertainments for the poor lived again in hers. If she had a musical evening or a garden party, half the company would consist of humble folk whom she had known for years. For her poor were not clients or dependents, but friends. Equally after the fashion set by her mother, she delighted in teaching children religion on Sabbaths. It was only within the last year or two that the Sabbath Class which she voluntarily conducted week by week at the Bayswater Jewish Schools was disbanded, owing to her ill-health. And what she taught she practised. Every Friday evening and Saturday morning, as long as her strength lasted, saw her at Berkeley Street—a devout congregant who found in worship a real joy. Well, she belonged to the old order, which is rapidly passing away. We can only trust that the new order may be as worthy, as fruitful in blessing, as gracious and inspiring.

WILLS.

HARRIS.—The will, dated May 20th, 1913, of Mr. Henry Samuel Harris, of 3, Gordon Place, Gordon Square, and 119, Houndsditch, jeweller, who died on August 30th, is proved by Mrs. Kate Harris, widow, and Samuel Henry Harris, of 56, Tavistock Square, diamond merchant, son, the value of the property being £41,679 7s. 10d., of which £31,371 9s. 5d. is net personalty. He gave £1,000 to his wife; £100 to his said son, for acting as executor; and the residue in trust for his wife for life. At her decease £100 each is to be paid to the London Hospital; the Home for Aged Jews; the Home for Jewish Incurables; £50 each to the East End and City Bread, Meat, and Coal Fund, the Jews' Free School, the Soup Kitchen for the Jewish Poor, and the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, and the residue equally to his children. Should any of his children marry outside the Jewish faith, he or she shall forfeit all interest under his will.

MARKS.—Mr. Moss Marks, of 129, Fellowes Road, Hampstead, who died on September 20, has left property of the value of £6,599 17s. 2d., the net personalty being £5,325 11s. 9d. Probate is granted to S. Russell and to Henry P. Arnholtz, of 3, Gt. Winchester Street, and Archibald Seymour Davis, of 18, Wimpole Street.

CHEVRA BEN ZAKKAI.—The annual meeting was held last Sunday. The following were elected:—Dr. S. Levy, Hon. Chairman; Messrs. A. Levintzky, President; S. A. Schiff, Vice-President; W. Oster, Treasurer; B. Hirschler, Hon. Secretary; S. Oster, S. Reicher, C. Schiff, and Arthur Rau, Committee.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL
for DISEASES of the CHEST, E.
(VICTORIA PARK HOSPITAL).
Patrons—Their Majesties THE KING and QUEEN;
H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

In the 175 beds and amongst the 12,000 Out-patients are many Jewish Patients.

PLEAS HELP with DONATION or LEGACY.

George Watts, Secretary.

UNION OF HEBREW AND RELIGION CLASSES.

CENTRAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.

LACK OF FUNDS.

The annual meeting of the Union of Hebrew and Religion Classes was held last Sunday in the Board Room of the Central Synagogue. There was a good attendance of representatives of Hebrew Classes attached to the Union, and the meeting was presided over by Mr. **Frank I. Lyons**, the President.

The **Chairman** formally moved the adoption of the balance-sheet, which was agreed to.

Owing to the present state of the finances, the **Chairman** announced that it was found inexpedient to print and circulate the annual report.

On the motion of Mr. **Leopold Frank**, seconded by Mr. J. **Trenner**, Mr. Frank I. Lyons was unanimously re-elected President. Mr. Trenner said that in season and out of season Mr. Lyons spared no efforts to get the United Synagogue to see that the amount that body granted to the Union for the purposes of religious education was totally inadequate.

The **Chairman** moved, and Dr. A. **Eichholz** seconded, the re-election of the Chief Rabbi and Mr. L. Frank as Vice-Presidents. The Chairman also moved the recommendation of the Executive Committee for the election of Mr. Arthur E. Franklin as an additional Vice-President. The recommendation was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. F. D. Benjamin was re-elected Treasurer, Mr. F. S. Spiers, Hon. Secretary, and Mr. Albert Jacobs, Auditor. Thanks were accorded to these gentlemen.

The **Chairman** then gave a verbal report of the past year's working of the Union. In consequence of the troublous times, he said, it was on the present occasion thought inadvisable to hold a conference at the conclusion of the business proceedings. Since the establishment of the Union seven years ago, three annual conferences had been held, and he was certain that the cause of religious education had greatly benefited from the public discussions that had taken place on those occasions. These had had the effect of bringing home to the community the necessity for their taking a greater and increased interest in the religious training of the young and assisting in a large financial measure than had been done hitherto. It was passing strange that in their community more support was not found for the

PRIMARY CALL OF ALL FAITHS,

that of teaching the young the tenets of their religion. The total number of children in the classes of the Union was 2,400, divided into 22 constituent classes, against 18 last year. In the previous year the number of children was 2,100 and in 1912 something like 1,700. There was, therefore, an appreciable increase in the number of children under their care. Perhaps it might be said they were taking on responsibilities beyond their financial capacities. Of the 2,400 children above mentioned, about 1,200 represented the children of members of the various synagogues in connection with the Classes, against 800 the previous year, the remainder being children of non-members. The total income was £2,400, against £1,937 last year, the amount being divived as follows: fees, £1,000, United Synagogue grant, £325, and a little over £1,000 from other sources. This total represented about £1 per annum per pupil, not an extravagant sum. In fact he felt certain that justice could scarcely be done to the children at such an expenditure. The entire expense for administration amounted to the small sum of £35, which showed that a number of workers attached to the Union were doing the work of the community voluntarily, and, he could safely add, with great ability, too. On previous occasions he had referred to the valuable work of the Supervisors, and now once again he would congratulate the community on having such a body of men who gave of their time and of their thought and ability to the work of the Union. He regretted to say they received little aid from the general community, or, for that matter, from the heads of the community, in carrying out their arduous labours. The Superintendents of the Classes gave assistance to the Supervisors, and were no less

IMBUED WITH A SENSE OF DUTY

and the responsibilities of their position. In appealing generally for greater interest in their work he also asked for a greater measure of financial support. He referred to the election of the Chief Rabbi as one of the Vice-Presidents, and said that there could be no question of the interest he took in the work of the Union generally. At the proper time all could be assured that Dr. Hertz would give them the benefit of his great influence in putting their organisation on such a footing that the work might in future be carried on without that anxiety consequent upon the meagre support they were getting. Under the auspices of the Union a Central Committee had been formed for the purpose of amalgamating the different sets of classes held at West Ham, East Ham, and Upton Park. As the result of the investigations of this Committee it was found that there were some 600 Jewish children in the local Council Schools, of whom only about 235 were known to be receiving religious instruction. That was truly a lamentable position. If enquiries were set on foot in the various suburban districts, it would be found that hundreds, nay thousands, of children were unprovided for religiously, and it would be a charge made against our community, not only from within but also from without, that the community as a whole did not take sufficient interest in the religious education of the young. If those children were further neglected they would grow up not only without any knowledge of their faith but without any religious teaching whatsoever, and would be considered a lasting reproach to Jews by adherents to every other faith. Not the least important part of the year's work had been the formation of a Committee for the purpose of establishing a

CENTRAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

for Jewish Education for the whole of London. Two or three meetings had been held and all the educational bodies had been invited to send representatives. At one of the meetings a resolution was adopted recommending the formation of a Central Consultative Committee consisting of representatives of the Jewish Religious Education Board, their own Union, the Talmud Torah Trust, and other bodies. One or two institutions had remained outside, but he felt that when the importance and necessity of a central body was more appreciated for the guidance and administration of Hebrew education all assistance would be forthcoming. They had not so far met for the purpose of electing a Chairman, and up till now

A DIRECTOR-GENERAL FOR EDUCATION

had also not been elected. He did not particularly specialise London, as that body could be made representative of the whole of the United Kingdom. He felt certain, in fact he had the knowledge, that religious education in the provinces was greatly neglected and much work in this direction remained to be done by the proposed Consultative Committee which they were endeavouring to form. The gentleman ultimately elected for the directorship would have no sinecure. Before, however, they could move, he impressed upon the community the need for co-operation. (Cheers.)

Much Voluntary Aid.

Mr. **Leopold Frank** said that they could never realise the extent to which they were indebted to the Supervisors and he wished their appeal would not fall on deaf ears. Since the Union had been founded the number of constituents had trebled, while he regretted to say that the financial support had increased but little. He suggested the co-operation of the East Ham, West Ham, and Upton Park synagogue classes and the establishment of one central body to administer their affairs. What was lacking in that part of London was a resident of some personality and ability who could undertake the work of co-ordinating the classes. He suggested, therefore, that the United Synagogue should appoint a resident minister to act for the district.

The "Engine Room."

Dr. A. **Eichholz**, on behalf of the Supervisors, reported briefly on their work during the past year. The Supervision Committee, he said, represented the engine room as it were. It preferred to remain out of sight in order that others might the better behold the smooth working movement of the whole organisation. They liked to fulfil the rôle of the machinery, to work out of sight, and to remain unheard, though obligations did not always make it possible for them to remain unseen. (Laughter.) Their first need was the supply of highly qualified teachers, and unless they could furnish more of such teachers they could not hope to maintain that ideal which strove to see their children grow up as a holy people. The duty to carry out this ideal was more urgent and more severe in the great clash that was going on around them just now. It was true they could not get money, but they could work with their brains, and he asked his hearers to help the Union make plans and to take the measures necessary to forward their great work of creating as many new teachers of high qualification as might be necessary. The Union itself was doing what was possible, and had enlisted the services of Dr. Büchler, and Mr. Isaac Goldston had been ready to place his experience at their disposal. Last year they had been able to arrange for an advance course of lectures by Dayan Lazarus and a preliminary course by Mr. Brodetsky. Certificates of attendance had been awarded to seventeen from Dayan Lazarus's class and eleven from the class held by Mr. Brodetsky. The courses had been most successful, and a little credit for this was due to Mr. Lyons, who had provided some bodily encouragement. (Cheers.) It was necessary in all these matters to pay some attention to what he might call the human side. The Committee had encouraged the use of County Council schools, in which children might receive religious instruction, and this idea was extending. He hoped nothing would be done to allow the duty they owed to the children to flag. (Cheers).

Mr. **Herbert M. Adler**, another member of the Supervision Committee, complained that in one or two instances no attempts had been made by superintendents to carry out the recommendations of the Supervision Committee.

The Chief Rabbi's Commendation.

The **Chief Rabbi** said he would be brief on the present occasion, firstly because he had addressed them at length on the subject of religious education for children at the last conference, and in the second, because he did not like to preach to the converted, nay, to Apostles. (Laughter.) There was no gainsaying the importance of the holy work undertaken. References had been made to the interest he had shown in the work, and he now wished once more to assure them that he would devote his best endeavours to forward the interests of the Union. The present moment, however, was not the season to produce cut and dried schemes. The idealism displayed by the Executive and their efforts for amalgamation and combination between various religious bodies left no doubt in his mind that before they were many years older a great many of their hopes would have been translated into realities. In the seven years of its existence the Union had made great progress and had been instrumental in getting congregations to evince a lively interest in this holy cause. He had reason to believe that the interest in the Union and the scope of its work would be considerably increased, funds and workers would be forthcoming, and Jewish religious education would be placed on a more solid and satisfactory basis, not only in the metropolis, but throughout the country. (Cheers).

Mr. **F. L. Cohen** refuted some of the statements made by Mr. Frank concerning East Ham, West Ham, and Upton Park.

The **Chairman** suggested the renewal of negotiations in order to bring about a better understanding between those three bodies.

Mr. **Frank** expressed his willingness again to place his services at the disposal of any Committee formed with the idea of carrying out the proposal.

Enforced Discontinuance of the Courses for Teachers.

Mr. **Michaelis** hoped arrangements would be made to hold further courses of lectures such as the Union had already instituted. He spoke of the excellence of the course he had himself attended.

Dr. **Eichholz**, in reply, said that it was a source of great sorrow to the Union that owing to the present state of the finances no hope could be entertained just now of continuing the courses. He would be only too delighted to arrange for lectures if some philanthropic member of the community having religious education at heart would come forward with the necessary funds in order that a most vital work might go on uninterruptedly. With regard to the issuing of certificates, he hoped that would not be found to be necessary, for he was happy to say that another institution had succeeded in making arrangements for the continuance of examinations for teachers.

The proceedings concluded with an expression of the Union's thanks to Mr. Frank I. Lyons.

On Sunday last, at the Vestry Room of the Finsbury Park Synagogue, the first debate of the session of the Northern Literary and Debating Society was held, Mr. Maurice S. Lissack moving "that civilisation tends to the well-being and benefit of man."

"SIROTA" and up-to-date . .
Hebrew Melodies and Songs
ARE BEST ON THE
'Favorite Record'
10-inches, double-sided, 2/6 12-inches, double-sided, 4/-
SPECIAL TERMS TO DEALERS AND AGENTS.
For Particulars, apply to the Sole Manufacturers—
THE UTILITY TRADING CO.,
21, Paper Street, London, E.C.
Phones: City 9352 and 4386.

JEWS' COLLEGE.

ELECTION OF THE COUNCIL.

PROTEST BY THE REV. J. F. STERN.

The Rev. J. F. Stern has addressed the following letter to Mr. Joshua M. Levy, the Chairman of the Council of Jews' College, with reference to the action taken to reduce the number of the members of the Council at the recent annual general meeting. We understand that the Rev. Michael Adler has also written a letter of protest to Mr. Levy:—

Synagogue House, Rectory Square, Stepney, E.
October 26th, 1914.

DEAR MR. LEVY,—I feel I must send you a few lines with reference to the conversation that passed between us last evening with regard to what transpired at the Jews' College annual general meeting yesterday. "If," to adopt the words of the psalmist, "weeping has *not* tarried for the night, joy has not come in the morning." Having slept over the information you were kind enough to convey to me, I cannot refrain from giving expression to my surprise and indignation at the manner in which I have been treated by the members of the Council of my *Alma Mater*, of which you are, I feel I must add, the *unfortunate* Chairman. These gentlemen (!) are aware that this is the second occasion that I have been rash enough to seek to gratify a not unworthy ambition to become attached to the governing body of the Institution to which I owe much, and in gratitude for which I have done what I could to show my interest in the College and in the welfare of the students who have been trained thereat. It is not necessary for me to detail to you the part I have played in the creation of the new positions know as "Assistant Minister and East End Visitor of the United Synagogue," which are now officially recognised by your Council, and the relations that exist between myself and the ex-students of the College holding these offices. Neither need I review the circumstances in which my nomination on the previous occasion was successfully opposed by one of my junior colleagues in the ministry, who had not the grace to recognise what was due to a brother minister who had been in active work in the community many years before he entered the College as a student.

What I have done I have done, and if my efforts have failed to commend themselves to those who had the opportunity of marking them by some official recognition, I can only say that I did not seek any such recognition. But I cannot accept the rebuff of yesterday with the same philosophic resignation. I made it no secret to you that I was desirous of entering the charmed circle of the Council, and, as I told you on Friday last, I had gone out of my way to spare the subscribers the embarrassment of unseating any member of the Council in order to find a place for me, and I took it for granted, as I mentioned on Friday, that those whose duty it is to advise the subscribers would have seen their way to increase the number of their Council by *one* in order to find unopposed places for my colleague, the Rev. M. Adler and myself, who had not hitherto been members of the Council. That in such circumstances the member of the Council who swayed the general meeting yesterday should have discovered that their number was unwieldy and must be forthwith reduced was, besides being an undeserved reflection on your powers as Chairman, a direct intimation to me that my election was not desired, and I can only regard their action in this light and resolve to protect myself in future against having the door again slammed in my face in this way. Personally, it is a novel experience, but as a minister I cannot but regret that this grave discourtesy should have been shown me by those who are resposible for the training of our future clergy. I fear, however, that this exhibition of a Kultur which seems peculiar to the College, will not tend to enhance the popularity of the institution whose interests you have so closely at heart. With kind regards.

Believe me, dear Mr. Levy,
Yours very truly,
JOSEPH F. STERN.

Joshua M. Levy, Esq.,
Chairman of the Council of Jews' College.

The Report and the Elections.

TO THE EDITOR.—From Mr. ALBERT M. HYAMSON, Secretary.

SIR,—In the references you quote from the *Jewish World* to Jews' College, you enquire why no mention is made in the report of the Council of the recen- appointments of the Rev. E. Levine and the Rev. B. Liebermann. I write to give you the information for which you ask. The omission of Mr. Levine's name is due entirely to an oversight on my part. It was brought to my knowledge before your mention of it, but too late to have the omission repaired so far as this year's report is concerned, but I had already taken the necessary steps to have his appointment recorded in the College publications at the earliest possible opportunity.

With regard to Mr. Liebermann, it is not the practice to mention in the Report of the Council appointments of students other than those which mark their entry into the ministry. Mr. Liebermann's appointment at Manchester is not his first ministerial appointment. He had previously been minister at Oxford. For a similar reason no reference appears to the recent appointment of the Rev. H. J. Sandheim as minister at Winnipeg.

In your references to the election of the Council last Sunday one statement needs correction. Mr. Delissa Joseph was not a rejected candidate. Previous to the election he wrote to state that through pressure of other duties he was unable to continue his membership of the Council of Jews' College and asked the Governors not to re-elect him. This decision was accepted by the Governors with regret and an acknowledgment of Mr. Joseph's services over a long period was sent him. Mr. Joseph wrote at the same time to state that he would be pleased to continue to act as Honorary Architect to the College, an office which he has held to the great advantage of the College for many years.

[Our reference to Mr. Delissa Joseph was made because his name appeared on the printed list of candidates prepared for the meeting. The facts given by Mr. Hyamson concerning this gentleman do not in the least affect the general question upon which we commented. We think it would be well in the future if the Report of the College did not omit ministerial transferences which sometimes are more important than original appointments.—EDITOR.]

Mr. Leopold de Rothschild at the Metropolitan Hospital.

The great personal interest evinced by the members of the Rothschild family in the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, was further shown on Monday, when Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, the Treasurer, visited the Institution, staying for some considerable time. He made a special duty of visiting the Jewish wards, and expressed great satisfaction with the manner in which the work there was being carried out.

The wounded soldiers who are at present receiving medical treatment at the Metropolitan were also the objects of his sympathy. He presented them all with packets of cigarettes, and to each of them spoke words of encouragement and kindliness. Further, he gave a donation for the purpose of obtaining one or two other luxuries for the brave defenders of their country. Mr. de Rothschild's visit created a deep impression, especially among the soldiers who showed their gratitude in no half-hearted manner.

NOTE.—Insertion of news cannot be secured unless it reaches the office early in the week. Delivery of reports of Sunday functions is requested not later than Tuesday.

IN THE PROVINCES.

MANCHESTER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Working Men's Club. The winter session of the Literary and Debating Society was inaugurated on Sunday. The Chair was occupied by Dr. J. DULBERG, J.P., the President of the Club.

The Rev. JACOB PHILLIPS, the Chairman of the Society, delivered his inaugural address, the subject being "The Modern Position of Jewry and its Prospects." "The modern position of their coreligionists throughout the world," said Mr. Phillips, "was causing Jewry much heart-searching, and at no other period in their history was the problem of the Jew so great and pressing and surrounded with so much peril. Israel, among the nations, was sharing the fate of the nations, and its fate at the present moment was in the melting pot. History was being made before their very eyes. The present war was producing a world-wide interest in the Jewish question, and when the time for peace negotiations came there should be a solution of the Jewish problem. The increasing ill-will shown to them by the outer world had brought Jewry more closely together and had made them more conscious of their fellowship with the past and the present. Momentous changes would in all probability shortly take place affecting their people, and great opportunities would no doubt arise which should be utilised for the final solution of the Jewish question. They should not be contented with merely looking on. They should take a hand in the work, and their future efforts should be directed in procuring for their brothers in faith that all civil, political and religious disabilities be removed in each of the countries which now discriminate against them. Co-operation should be their watchword, resting upon a solidarity of fellowship, and victory would be theirs." (Cheers).

A discussion followed in which Mrs. Cohen, Miss Rubenstein, and Messrs. A. Sunderland, David Cohen, P. Levin, S. Massal and the Chairman participated.

Mr. LEVY DAVIS moved, and Mr. SIDNEY SALOMON, M.A., seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Phillips.

Next Sunday a concert will be given by The Dramatic Society. It has been arranged that collections shall be made at each of concerts on behalf of the local relief fund.

Orphan Aid Society. A meeting of the Committee was held on Sunday at Frankenburg House. Mr. D. S. Garson presided. In spite of the present crisis, the weekly collections are being continued as usual and may be considered satisfactory. The income for the past nine months is £25 less than in the same period last year. A dance will be held in December, and an effort will then be made to wipe off the deficit.

Jewish National Movement. A lecture, under the auspices of the Joint Zionist and Maccabean Societies, was delivered by the Rev. M. M. Cohen at Zion Hall last Sunday. His subject was "The War and its Lesson." Mr. J. Leachinsky presided. Messrs. Myers, Wine, and the Chairman took part in the discussion. Miss Weisberg moved, and Mr. M. Sortman seconded, the vote of thanks to the lecturer.

The next lecture will be given by Mr. P. M. Raskin, of Leeds, on Sunday, the 15th inst.

A debate was opened last Friday at the Junior Zionist Society by Mr. J. W. Mack on "National Relief." The first social of the winter session will be held to-morrow evening at Zion Hall.

Talmud Torah. The monthly meeting of the general committee was held on Sunday, Mr. J. Jacobs, the President, in the Chair. The monthly account was adopted. The Chairman submitted the report on the services held during the High Festivals, and thanks were tendered to Messrs. L. Cohen and P. Simansky, who had organised them, and to Messrs. H. and M. Levenson, A. Schorr, and H. Sandewick, who officiated. The Rev. B. Liebermann has been co-opted a member of the day school committee.

NOTICE.—THE MANCHESTER BRANCH OFFICE of the "Jewish Chronicle" is at 147, Gt. Ducie Street, where the paper is on sale and Advertisements are received.

LEEDS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Jewish Institute. The first lecture of the session was delivered at the Institute last Sunday by Mr. Gregorius Brown, who spoke on "Austro-Hungary and the War." Mr. H. Morris (Chairman of the Institute) introduced the lecturer, who gave an interesting description of the various races that formed the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and of the complications with which the Empire had to contend in the conducting of the war. His remarks were illustrated with limelight views, and his lecture was interspersed with personal experiences gathered by his recent journeys throughout the country.

REFUGE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
CHIEF OFFICE:
Oxford Street, Manchester
Premium Income (1913) Exceeds £3,380,000
Funds (1913) Exceed £10,000,000
Allied with the National Amalgamated Approved Society for State Insurance.

At the termination of the lecture, the Rev. M. Abrahams, B.A., who had meanwhile resumed the Chair, spoke in appreciative terms of the lecturer, to whom thanks were accorded on the motion of Mr. S. Phillips, M.A., seconded by Dr. H. Wurzal, LL.D. A similar compliment was accorded the Rev. M. Abrahams on the motion of the lecturer, seconded by Mr. A. Benedict.

Jewish National Movement. The first of a series of popular concerts, under the auspices of the Ladies' Zionist Association, was held at the Herzl-Moser Institute on Sunday. Mrs. Sheinbloom presided. The following gave their services: Mesdames P. M. Raskin and Sheinbloom, the Misses Elison and A. Umanski, Messrs. Ellis and Marks, and Masters Marks and Levine. A vote of thanks to the artists was moved by Dr. Umanski and seconded by Mrs. Diamond. The proceeds are in aid of the Palestine Jews' Distress Fund.

Literary and Study Circle. The annual meeting of the Jewish Institute Literary Society and Study Circle took place on Wednesday week. The Rev. M. Abrahams presided. After the accounts had been adopted, it was resolved to amalgamate the two societies under the name of the Literary and Study Circle. The Rev. M. Abrahams was elected Chairman; Mr. J. Harrison, Treasurer; and Mr. S. Phillips, M.A., Hon. Secretary. A Committee was elected, consisting of Mrs. S. Diamond, the Misses Shochet and Saffer, Messrs. I. Baker and P. M. Raskin, and Dr. Samuel.

Young Men's Circle. A debate on "Conscription" was held last Sunday at the Herzl-Moser Institute. Messrs. J. L. and M. Salinsky opened for the affirmative, and Messrs. Sydney Manson and M. Cohen for the negative. Messrs. M. and H. Freeman, and L. Manson also spoke. Mr. M. La-Bovitch was in the Chair.

General Infirmary. The management of the Infirmary have found it necessary, in consequence of having received a large number of the wounded soldiers, to discontinue outpatient work. It is hoped that shortly arrangements will be made to permit the Infirmary to resume this department. In the meantime any cases of great urgency, or patients requiring admission to the wards, will receive all necessary attention at the main entrance. The Rev. S. Manson, Joint Hon. Secretary, appeals for immediate help for the wounded soldiers who have already arrived at the Infirmary. He states that there is great need for warm dressing-gowns, slippers, and pyjamas, and gifts of this kind will be greatly appreciated and add to the comfort of the soldiers. Parcels marked "Clothing for Wounded" should be addressed to E. S. Innes, Matron, General Infirmary.

Miscellaneous. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Frere, at Emanuel Church, on Friday last, continued his series of five addresses to members of the Leeds University, on "The Christian revelation in its past History, and its Present and Future Value." In his opening address, Dr. Frere considered the origin of man's religious consciousness, and he now traced some of the stages along which man's knowledge of God has grown. Turning to the record of the Hebrew people, he pleaded that it was along that road that one could find stages of the development of God's revelation of Himself on the one hand, and of man's awakening and response to that revelation on the other. It was no objection that Israel was a late appearance upon the stage, for the knowledge of God was a slow growth. Nor was it any objection that Israel was a small people, as compared with the big nations of the ancient world, for God used very small things for very great purposes.

NOTICE.—The LEEDS BRANCH OFFICE of the "Jewish Chronicle" is at 189, North Street, where the paper is on sale and Advertisements are received. Telephone 264X.

LIVERPOOL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Crown Street Synagogue. At a general meeting of the Beth Hamedrash held on Sunday, the following were re-elected: Messrs. P. Phillips, Parnass; J. Goldsmith, Gabbai; and H. Hullman, Treasurer. The balance-sheet showed an increase in membership and income. The presentation of a silver goblet was made to Mr. B. Robinson for his services to the synagogue.

Jewish National Movement. At a meeting of the Young Men's Zionist Association held last Sunday, Mr. Fox in the Chair, a paper on "The Romance of Zionism" was read by Mr. P. M. Raskin. Thanks were accorded the lecturer on the motion of Dr. J. S. Fox, seconded by Mr. E. M. Epstein, and supported by Miss Fox, and Messrs. M. Cohen, H. Huglin, A. Isenberg, S. Silverman, and Sol Cohen.

The winter session of the Ladies' Zionist Association will be inaugurated at the Zionist Hall next Sunday at 6 o'clock, when an "At Home" will be held, and Miss Helena Weisberg, of Manchester, will deliver an address, entitled "The Tragedy of a Mission." Non-members are cordially invited. The sewing party of the Association has sent its first batch of garments, consisting of fifty articles, to the Lady Mayoress' Fund, Civic Service League Section.

The general meeting of the Girls' Zionist League was held last Sunday. Miss Alexander presided. The Hon. Secretary, Miss A. Inestone, gave a satisfactory report of the last session, which showed that numerous lectures and social evenings had been held. The balance-sheet was submitted by the Treasurer, Miss C. Levinson. The following were elected:—Misses M. Alexander, President; C. Levinson, Vice-President; A. Inestone, Hon. Secretary; S. Spero, Treasurer, and a Committee of seven. An attractive syllabus has been arranged for the coming session. Intending members are invited to attend the literary evening next Sunday at 6 o'clock.

Princes Road Synagogue Choral Society. The inaugural meeting of the new session of the Society was held on Monday. New synagogue and other choral pieces were practised. The meetings are held on the first Monday and third Wednesday in each month, and intending new members are invited to be present at the next rehearsal on the 18th inst., at 8.15 p.m.

Jewish Children's Clothing Society. At the first meeting of the present session, held recently, it was resolved that six complete sets of underclothing, capes, and mufflers should be sent to the Lady Mayoress for distribution among the children of soldiers and sailors. The resolution has been carried out, and a very appreciative letter has been received by the President, Miss May Lyons, from the Lady Mayoress, thanking the Society for its most acceptable gift.

Literary Society. The first meeting of the session of the Literary Society was held on Sunday at the Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, the occasion being the delivery of the inaugural address by Sir Edward Russell, the subject being entitled "Your Ideals—and Mine." Mr.

Continued on page 27.

No Increase in Prices.

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD. are pleased to announce that they are able to maintain a full supply of The 'Allenburys' Foods and Rusks for Infants, and Diet for Adults, without any advance in prices. Any difficulty on the part of the public in purchasing these products should be at once reported.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

(Prepared at Ware Mills, Hertfordshire).

Milk Food No. 1. (From birth to 3 months). *In tins at 1/6 and 3/- each.*

Milk Food No. 2. (From 3 to 6 months). *In tins at 1/6 and 3/- each.*

Malted Food No. 3. (From 6 months upwards). *In tins at 6d., 1/-, 2/-, 5/- and 10/- each.*

The 'Allenburys' Rusks *(Malted)—A useful addition to baby's dietary when 10 months old and after. When eaten dry the Rusks mechanically aid the cutting of teeth. Equally appreciated by adults. In tins at 1/6 and 2/9 each.*

The 'Allenburys' Milk Foods, Nos. 1 and 2, are made from pure rich milk, obtained from special herds, which are carefully tended, and are under efficient supervision.

The 'Allenburys' Foods represent the simplest and most successful method of infant feeding devised. When the mother's milk is wanting or deficient there is no better substitute than The 'Allenburys' Foods. Prepared as directed, they are practically identical with healthy human milk in composition, nutritive value and digestibility, and are absolutely free from all harmful germs. The Milk Foods require the *addition of boiling water only* to render them ready for use. "Britain's Best Baby" who was awarded that title, and the first prize in the recent National Physical Welfare £1,000 Competition was fed on The 'Allenburys' Foods. The Competition was entirely independent in character. 164,800 babies competed; each baby was examined by a medical man, who gave a signed certificate.

A pamphlet "Infant Feeding and Management" sent free.

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., Lombard Street, London.
ESTABLISHED 1715.

Diet in War Time.

The 'Allenburys' DIET, a combination of pure, rich milk and whole wheat, is specially valuable for the feeding of our Wounded and Invalid Soldiers and Sailors. It is a **complete** food in a concentrated form that is easily digested, and requires only boiling water to prepare it for use.

In tins at 1/6, 3/- and 6/- each.

F 243

DELICIOUS COFFEE.
RED WHITE & BLUE
For Breakfast & after Dinner.

Patron ... His Majesty THE KING.
METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL
KINGSLAND ROAD, N.E.,
(Late Devonshire Square, City).
EARNESTLY APPEALS for IMMEDIATE HELP
Situated in one of the poorest districts, this Hospital
has two Jewish Wards and a separate Jewish Kitchen.
A DOCTOR who speaks "Juedisch-Deutsch" has been appointed for out-patients, and attends twice a week.
The Committee includes among its members:
LEOPOLD de ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O. (Treasurer).
Lieut.-Col. MONTEFIORE, FREDERIC S. FRANKLIN, Esq., O. S. RAPHAEL, Esq.
A NURSES' HOME IS MUCH NEEDED.
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS
will be gratefully received by J. C. Buchanan, Secretary and House Governor.
Bankers: GLYNN, MILLS & CO., LLOYDS BANK.

Death of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Cohen, K.C.

A GREAT JURIST.

SPECIAL MEMOIR AND REMINISCENCES.

We regret to record the death on Tuesday at his residence in Great Cumberland Place, Hyde Park, of the Right Hon. Arthur Cohen, K.C. It will be remembered that a couple of years ago he underwent two severe operations within a few days of each other, from which he soon recovered.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Cohen, K.C.

Mr. Cohen was born on November 18th, 1829, and was thus in his eighty-fifth year. He was a son of the late Benjamin Cohen, of Asgill House, Richmond. Benjamin Cohen was a son of the famous Levi Barent Cohen. He married Justina, a sister of Sir Moses Montefiore, who himself married Benjamin Cohen's sister Judith. Arthur Cohen was thus a nephew of both Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore. He was a great favourite of Sir Moses, who made him one of his executors and bequeathed to him his town house in Park Lane with all its effects. He had previously given him a valuable legal library.

His early education was obtained at Frankfort where he remained three years. On his return, he was entered as a student at University College, London, and afterwards proceeded to Cambridge, where he had some difficulty in entering the University owing to his religion. Although recommended by the Dean of Ely, he was refused by Trinity College, and Christ's College also declined to admit him. Mr. Cohen then secured an introduction to the Prince Consort; and through his influence he was admitted by Magdalene College. In 1852, he was elected President of the Cambridge Union Society at the meetings of which he gave evidence of the forensic ability for which afterwards he was so greatly distinguished. In the following year he was classed fifth wrangler in the mathematical tripos, but was not able to take his degree till after the repeal of the Tests Act. He was made Master of Arts in 1860 and was elected an Hon. Fellow of his College.

Career at the Bar.

On leaving Cambridge Mr. Cohen read for the Bar, and was called in the Inner Temple, having obtained the coveted studentship in May, 1857. He afterwards became a Bencher of the Inner Temple, its Treasurer, and a member of the Bar Council, and in 1893 he acted as Chairman of the Bar Committee. He soon acquired a great reputation as a junior in shipping, insurance and commercial cases. In 1860 he married Emmeline, daughter of Mr. Henry Micholls, of Manchester. She died in 1888.

Mr. Cohen had a profound knowledge of international law, and this led to his employment in a great number of *causes célèbres* in which our own and foreign governments were concerned. In 1872 he was appointed junior to Sir Roundell Palmer in the famous Geneva arbitration, which dealt with the damage done to shipping by the United States vessel "Alabama" during the American Civil War. Sir Roundell Palmer, who afterwards became Lord Chancellor, as Lord Selborne, had such a high opinion of Mr. Cohen's ability that he subsequently offered him a judgeship of the High Court, which, however, Mr. Cohen refused at the request of Mr. Gladstone, who desired his presence in the House. He figured in a number of other international cases, having been counsel for this country in the Venezuela arbitration at the Hague.

In 1874 (the year in which he "took silk"), Mr. Cohen contested Lewes in the Liberal interest, but was defeated. In 1880 he was elected for Southwark, and represented West Southwark during 1885—88. In 1886, he was within an ace of being appointed Solicitor-General in Mr. Gladstone's Government.

Public Service.

It is as a lawyer rather than as a politician that Mr. Cohen will be remembered. He held a large number of distinguished positions. He was standing counsel for the Indian Office, and was counsel for Cambridge University. He also acted as counsel for the Alliance Insurance Company, with which his uncle, Sir Moses Montefiore, was so intimately connected. His profound knowledge of marine and insurance law caused him to be appointed a Judge of the Cinque Ports, in succession to the late Sir Robert Phillimore, and he figured at the installation of no less than four Lords Warden in fifteen years. He resigned the Judgeship in May last. Mr. Cohen placed his expert opinion at the disposal of the country very frequently by letters to the Press on questions of international law and practice. Particularly, recently, during the discussions on the Declaration of London, he gave some remarkably lucid expositions of his views on that instrument, and the whole question of prizes in marine warfare. In this connection, it may be mentioned that his son, Mr. B. A. Cohen, who recently took silk, is Junior Common Law Counsel to the Admiralty.

The Government frequently utilised Mr. Cohen's expert knowledge. In 1903, he was a member of the Royal Commission on Trades Unions. In 1906, he was Chairman of the Shipping Commission. In 1905, he was made a Privy Councillor, sharing with Mr. Asquith the privilege of pleading before the Judicial Committee, although a member of the Council. In 1903, he was elected a member of the British Academy. He represented the Inner Temple on the Senate of London University, and was re-elected in 1909 for a further term until 1913.

Mr. Cohen, in the course of his career, took an active and honourable part in Jewish communal affairs. In 1874, he was elected Vice-President of the Board of Deputies when Mr. Joseph Mayer Montefiore succeeded Sir Moses Montefiore in the Presidency. In 1880, when Mr. Montefiore died, he was elected President, and held office till 1895. In that year one of his daughters married out of the faith, and Mr. Cohen wrote in the following terms to Mr. Lewis Emanuel, who was then Solicitor and Secretary.

> It is with much regret that I feel constrained to resign the office of President of the Board of Deputies, which I have held for the last fifteen years. I cannot conceal from myself (and I think it right frankly to admit) that an event which is about to take place in my family must necessarily deprive me to a great extent of the authority and influence which a President of the Board ought to have in the Jewish community, and would materially preclude me from enjoying that sympathy, indulgence, and loyal support which alone have enabled me to discharge the duties of my office, I hope I may say, with some satisfaction to the Board and myself. It is for this reason that I have formed the irrevocable resolution to resign the office of President of the Board of Deputies. . . . I shall always look on my term of office with feelings of the warmest gratitude to the Board, and I shall always be ready, so far as may lie in my power, to exert myself in furthering its interests and prosperity.

Communal Work.

Mr. Cohen was for many years President of the Borough Jewish Schools, a post now occupied by another distinguished Jewish lawyer, Mr. A. H. Jessel, K.C. He was elected Vice-President of Jews' College in 1892. An attempt was made in 1900 by Mr. S. S. Oppenheim to prevent his re-election: the attempt failed, but Mr. Oppenheim was successful in the following year, Mr. Cohen being defeated by twelve votes to six. He continued to take an interest in the College, and spoke at a prize distribution some time afterwards. Mr. Cohen was President of the Meshibat Nephesh Society from 1873 until 1880, and a trustee from 1876 until his death. As President, he occupied the Chair at the Centenary Festival in December 1879. In connection with this charity it is interesting to note that his grandfather, Levi Barent Cohen, was one of its founders. Mr. Cohen was at one time a member of the Council of the United Synagogue and of the Committee of the Jews' Free School. He was a seatholder of the New West End Synagogue which he represented on the Board of Deputies. He was a very popular speaker at communal gatherings, where his suave and genial oratory was always appreciated. In recent years, Mr. Cohen gave his active co-operation to the Ito movement, of the British Sectional Council of which he was a member.

Mr. Cohen possessed a most engaging personality. His pleasant and courtly manners made him extremely popular. He was not a forceful speaker, but had a beautifully modulated voice of extraordinary timbre. He admitted once to an interviewer that he suffered greatly from nervousness, and it was only when he had been speaking for some minutes that he fully recovered confidence. His success at the Bar may be attributed to his profound knowledge of the legal classics which he was in the habit of "assimilating" much in the same way as an ordinary person would read a novel. His mathematical attainments often stood him in good stead. Notably, during the Geneva arbitration he dealt with figures in a masterly way only perhaps equalled in modern times by the present Lord Chief Justice. He was warmly attached to the Jewish race and to Judaism. At a dinner given in his honour by the Maccabeans in 1893, he declared, "A man who belongs to that race must indeed be of sluggish temper and dull of intellect who is not proud to own allegiance to a faith at once so ancient and so young." Mr. Cohen was heard on several other occasions at dinners of the Maccabeans. He proposed the health of His Majesty's Judges at a dinner in honour of Mr. A. M. Langdon, K.C., in 1904, and himself presided at a similar function, in 1904, in honour of Dr. Selig Brodetsky's Senior Wranglership.

A Fine Tribute.

In conclusion, a remarkable tribute may be quoted which was paid to Mr. Cohen by the then Lord Chief Justice (Lord Alverstone) at a dinner given by the Maccabeans to celebrate the accession to office as Attorney-General of Sir Rufus Isaacs. In the course of his remarks, Lord Alverstone said:—

> The Attorney-General, in his graceful speech, made a very charming reference to the position of Mr. Arthur Cohen in our profession. And I am sure he said what was strictly true, viz., that when he first came to the Bar—particularly remembering the nation to which he belongs—he made, and rightly made, Arthur Cohen his model. I was called to the Bar in 1868, on the 30th of April, 1868, and even at that time Mr. Cohen was one of the most distinguished juniors, not only on our circuit, but at the Bar practising in England, with an established reputation as a commercial lawyer, but with much more —an established reputation for honourable conduct and upright dealing in connection with his cases. It is no small privilege to be allowed to say what one cannot help feeling about a man who has been before the profession and before the public for no less than fifty-three years, and still enjoys the respect and affection of everyone who ever knew him as a member of our great profession. Mr. Arthur Cohen wears no ribands, he has no stars, he has but one addition to his name which, I am proud to think, was given him by the Conservative Party, to which he did not belong. He is one of the few rare instances of men who, though occupying no official position, by reason of their outstanding merit are selected for the honour of being one of His Majesty's Privy Council, and the only public recognition of his great career is that he is known as the Right Honourable Arthur Cohen. But many of you young men here little know—and I speak without a shade of flattery—you little know what has been the magnitude of the work, and the opinion of the judgment of Mr. Arthur Cohen as a leader and a great lawyer. Many of us who are now administering indifferent justice would only have been too glad to have welcomed him as a predecessor and a colleague. In his wisdom he has withheld from us the privilege of his assistance, but after all, how many of you in the room know that Mr. Arthur Cohen is one of the oldest judges in England. He is a judge of the Cinque Ports, and long before I had silk, in 1878, I practised before him in the Cinque Ports. He has been, for more years than he would care to admit, counsel for the University of Cambridge, a position coveted by many, and only bestowed upon those who have left with their University and retained in their University a reputation for honourable conduct and great ability. He has also been counsel for a great many years for the Government of India. These are positions which will show you that he has not been a man simply ornamental at the Bar, but has seen, and still is, one who has justified his early promise by acquiring the confidence and esteem of those who have been in the habit of consulting him on the most difficult questions, and who know how great is the judicial power of his mind as distinct from that of the mere advocate. And when we of younger days are proud to have represented our country in international arbitrations, do you remember and know that Mr. Arthur Cohen was one of the first counsel of the English Bar who ever appeared for great Britain in a great international arbitration? I refer to the great arbitration—in some ways the greatest—the Geneva arbitration, the pioneer of international arbitrations. That was in 1872, only about three-and-a half years after I had been called. And Mr. Cohen had only been called twelve years. Mr. Cohen was chosen upon his merits. He had already acquired a high reputation for knowledge of international law, which in those days was not as much studied as at present. Many of you will remember the excitement in this country at the time. My predecessor, Sir Alexander Cockburn, played a prominent part in those proceedings. I have often talked to those engaged in that arbitration, men connected with the Foreign Office, and I can assure you that it would not be possible to over-rate the services rendered to the country by Mr. Arthur Cohen in that great arbitration. This is the only occasion I have had of expressing publicly what I feel and have often expressed privately—my admiration of the career of Mr. Arthur Cohen. He has the respect, regard and affection of every member of his old circuit, to which I am proud to say I belong. There is no man more entitled to esteem and regard by reason of his high character and great abilities.

That this fine tribute was thoroughly well deserved, all who had the privilege of Mr. Cohen's friendship will know.

SOME REMINISCENCES.

BY ISRAEL DAVIS.

I had not seen my old friend and tutor in the law, Mr. Arthur Cohen, for several months except at a distance as he was walking in Hyde Park. I noticed then that his hair, which had been raven-black to an advanced age, had at length turned grey. I had not heard that he was ill: But in the early hours of Tuesday morning I dreamt that I saw him as a comparatively young man with black hair, and I wondered after waking whether the vision by some strange coincidence or more mysterious happening presaged his death. In the middle of the day I saw the flag of the Inner Temple at half-mast and was told that it was in memory of one of the most kindly and beloved of the Benchers, Mr. Cohen. The most remarkable thing about Mr. Cohen was not even his learning, which was vast and profound, nor his ability, which no one would ever deny, but his amiability and goodness of heart and the love and affection with which he was regarded by a large circle of friends. Professor Arthur Dicey, for instance, in the preface to the "Conflict of Laws," writes, "it is a pleasure to acknowledge the help I have received from various friends in the preparation of this edition. Mr. Arthur Cohen's suggestions have been numerous and important." Herbert Spencer, in his autobiography, recalls a walk with Arthur Cohen and his friend Cobb, Cobb himself being a notable personage, who assisted Cohen in his first parliamentary candidature at Lewes. When Mr. Cohen was practising there was an almost nightly gathering of his friends at his chambers in Paper Buildings, where they discussed his cases, and their own cases, or rather, the points of law which arose—a very learned symposium, not without tobacco and tea, nor uninfluential in the generation of difficult problems for the judges.

On Circuit.

As the leader of the South-Eastern Circuit (he had been junior of the old Home Circuit), he often presided at gatherings of the Bar which were held to do honour to the elevation of members of the Circuit to judicial office, and it was at one of these festive re-unions that a good picture of his pupil-room was drawn by Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane. Cohen first described his own experiences in the days of Mr. Justice Honyman and of another eminent judge who drank his daily bottle of port, a liquid which Sir Robert Finlay jocosely alleged to be the foundation of the knowledge of the Common Law. Sir Robert Finlay, who had just left office as Attorney-General, mentioned Mr. Cohen's name with the greatest respect, speaking very seriously and warmly of his character and attainments, a testimony which was all the more striking in the midst of the persiflage and badinage of which most of the speeches were composed. Mr. Cohen received as warm an ovation in its way as that which welcomed the guest of the evening. Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane, who had been a pupil of Cohen in 1868-9, related how Arthur Cohen furnished his pupils with long churchwarden pipes and tobacco, and how in the afternoon they used to sit in the pupil room when Arthur Cohen would come in and take a pipe himself and discuss points of law under the inspiration of the fragrant weed. Cohen had lately been sworn of the Privy Council. It was understood that the King (Edward VII.) had been very gracious to him on that occasion, and that Cohen was very pleased with what His Majesty had said.

Retirement from the Deputies.

In a speech at one of our Maccabeans meetings, the dinner to Mr. Selig Brodetsky in 1908, Mr. Cohen gave other details of his career. He narrated the difficulties he had in entering at Cambridge. The colleges would not take him, and there were then no students unattached. He got an introduction to the Prince Consort. There is a tradition that this was through the Rothschilds, who were connected with his family, his father having held the procuration of the great house. The Prince Consort was Chancellor of the University, but either on the way to or from the Prince Consort, Cohen met the Master of Magdalene, who suggested that he should go to Magdalene. He had previously tried Trinity and, it is believed Christ's, though without success, although these were Liberal colleges. This was probably before the Rev. W. M. Gunson rose to a position of influence at Christ's, for he would certainly not have rejected a Jew on the ground of religion. It was not only at the Maccabeans Dinner that Arthur Cohen came among our Jewish institutions. He qualified himself for office in the Jews' College by studying Hebrew literature with Dr. Löwy, whom I was able to mention to him as a most interesting teacher. He worked hard as President of the Board of Deputies, and when he retired such a pillar of orthodoxy as the late Mr. Ellis Franklin wished him to remain. I am able to give two letters, not I think yet published, which Cohen wrote on that occasion, and which do honour both to him and Mr. Franklin. They run as follows :—

26, Great Cumberland Place, W.

DEAR MR. FRANKLIN,—Many thanks for your note, and especially for the kind interest you have taken on my behalf. I really feel much flattered by the trouble you have taken, and by the fact that a man like you has not thought me unworthy of all that trouble.

I am sure that I only did my duty in resigning, a duty I owed to the Board, and I feel very grateful for the handsome manner in which the Board expressed their acceptance of my resignation.

Be assured that I shall always be ready and anxious to do all I can to further the interests of the Board of Deputies and of our community in general.

Again thanking you very much,
I remain, yours very sincerely,
ARTHUR COHEN.

Ellis A. Franklin, Esq.

26, Gt. Cumberland Place, W.
24th October, 1895.

MY DEAR MR. FRANKLIN,—I assure you that I am deeply touched by your very kind letter. It was extremely kind of you to have taken so much trouble and also to intersperse your ingenious arguments with so many flattering remarks about the manner in which I have discharged my duties as President. A letter of this kind from you I consider and shall always remember as a great compliment, and I thank you most sincerely. As regards the precedents by which you support your argument with so much ingenuity, allow me to observe we lawyers are accustomed to distinguish precedents and to trace the differences between those cited and the case in hand, and I believe I could show that they none of them fit in completely with my own case, but pray excuse my doing so, as the task would be disagreeable and invidious. On one point you can rest assured, and may assure everybody else, nothing that has happened will diminish my attachment and loyalty to the Jewish community, my deep interest in and sympathy for the Jewish faith. If it should produce any effect, it will be a contrary one. Allow me again to thank you. In placing my resignation in the hands of the Board, I have only done what I felt to be a duty I owe to a body to whom I have every reason to be grateful and whose influence and authority I am determined should not be affected by anything I do or omit to do.

Yours sincerely,
ARTHUR COHEN.

P.S.—Please excuse my not having sooner replied, I have been pressed by so many things.

A Characteristic.

Many years before—in 1873—Arthur Cohen, who had accepted the office of Examiner of Jews' College attended one Tuesday and subjected the pupils to a careful examination in mathematics, history, English, &c. "In consequence," observes the JEWISH CHRONICLE of the day, "of some misunderstanding Mr. Arthur Cohen did not attend the previous day." This was quite characteristic of Arthur Cohen. In that period of hard work as a junior counsel he was constantly offending correspondents by forgetfulness of letters or engagements. He got into similar trouble at a later date with the authorities of the Inner Temple Library. Mr. Gainsford Bruce (afterwards Judge) belonged to the Middle Temple, and wanted a book from the Inner Temple Library. He applied to Arthur Cohen, who borrowed it for him from the Inner Temple Library. It turned out that Sir Horace Davey wanted the same book, and the librarian sent over for it to Arthur Cohen, who could not remember for whom he had taken it out. Three months afterwards Mr. Gainsford Bruce returned the book to Mr. Cohen's clerk, who had meanwhile been looking everywhere for it. Like a prudent man he took measures to cure his own faults, and when on being first called to the Bar and living in King's Bench Walk, he found he did not get up in time, he instituted a daily shave so that the attendance of the barber should necessitate his rising early. The amount of work which he had to get through at these times of great forgetfulness may be gathered from the fact that as a junior he earned in one year, as he told me himself, by his personal exertions, £5,000, and I have good information that in another year his income as junior counsel was £8,000—figures which imply an immense amount of writing, revising, arguing, and attending.

Reverting to his Jewish engagements, in 1867 he accompanied his uncle, Sir Moses Montefiore, on one of his journeys to the Continent which that good man made for the sake of the Jews. At Vienna he called with Sir Moses on Lord Bloomfield, the British Minister, but his wife would not allow him to go as far as Bucharest, a thing which Sir Moses regretted as much on Mr. Cohen's behalf as on his own. "I thus lose," wrote Sir Moses, "the companionship of a very amiable and talented relative and friend at a time I stand most in need of his assistance."

"A Good Pass-over."

The fact that Arthur Cohen never obtained a High Court judgeship is not very creditable to our methods of promotion. Constantly one was told at the Bar that Cohen would be the next Lord Justice or the next Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, but the rumour never ripened into fact. I have some reason for divining that he might have been a judge soon after the Alabama Arbitration. It is quite certain that Lord Selborne made him the offer towards the end o Mr. Gladstone's first administration. Cohen was engaged in an arbitration before Mr. C. P. Butt, Q.C. (afterwards Mr. Justice Butt), when either or both of the letters from Lord Selborne offering him the appointment, and from Mr. Gladstone asking him not to take it came, and at a short adjournment he actually mentioned the facts to Mr. Butt, who was, like everybody else, his friend. Naturally he obeyed his political leader, and refused the appointment, and he afterwards warmly concurred with an opinion which I expressed to him, not knowing then all the circumstances, that his friend, Mr. Watkin Williams, was wrong in similarly declining a judgeship (which that lawyer afterwards made up his mind to accept). It was not Lord Herschell's positive duty to make up for the loss which Cohen had suffered by his fidelity to the wishes of the Prime Minister. Many people expected he would do so, but Herschell and Cohen had never seen eye to eye. One was the son of a convert, the other was proud of his Judaism, though his practice of it was eclectic. Lord Justice Mathew, who knew both men and loved Cohen, said: "What could Cohen expect of Herschell but a good Pass-over?"

Later opportunities arose, but of none of them did the Liberal Party avail themselves; and Arthur Cohen was not the man to press for any personal recognition or even to feel hurt at the want of it. After he had retired from practice he did good public service by his many letters to the Press on points of international law and by his lecture at University College, of which he had once been a member, on the Declaration of London.

His Parliamentary candidature for Lewes has already been mentioned. He won golden opinions, but he came late into the field, and it was an unequal contest which made him very ill for a fortnight with sore throat and exhaustion. It was a pity that he had not stood for Southsea. I have before me a letter from an influential member of this constituency (Alderman Emanuel, father of Lady Magnus) who wrote in 1874: "Mr. Arthur Cohen would have had a good chance had he come forward for Southsea instead of for Lewes." Cohen succeeded in an election for Southwark in 1880, and after the Redistribution Act he was again elected in 1885 for the new borough of West Southwark. He was not satisfied with his own performances in the House of Commons, and made the mistake of engaging an elocution master, whose tuition was inappropriate to that serene assembly, but Mr. Gladstone personally requested him by letter not to retire, and he continued to be the popular M.P. for West Southwark till Mr. Causton (Lord Southwark) was found in 1888 to take his place.

An Accident.

Mr. Cohen's attachment to the smoking habit has already been referred to, and his accident in 1908 was due to his looking about, in a passage of a friend's house who did not smoke, for some quiet nook in which to enjoy a cigar, when he fell downstairs and received an injury to his foot which was followed by a bad attack of gout. He went to Kissingen, which he told me had quite cured him, and he continued to take gentle exercise.

Arthur Cohen was tall and of fine presence. His manner was as courtly as as that of Sir Moses himself. "When he shakes hands with you," said a clever lady, "you feel you have received an honour. When he hopes you are well, you are sure that he at least means it." This lady taught him bridge when she was staying with his daughters. He took great interest in it, and worked out mathematically some of the chances. He has left a family which resembled and idolised him. He suffered a severe affliction in the recent death of one of his children, but was fortunately spared to see his eldest son, Mr. B. A. Cohen, attain the rank of silk in the latest batch of His Majesty's Counsel.

In the course of its memoir, the *Times* states: Arthur Cohen might no unreasonably have been regarded as the *doyen* of the English Bar. If we had in England an elected head of the profession like the Dean of Faculty in Scotland, there can be little doubt that Cohen would years ago have been chosen for the dignity. An unofficial recognition of merit of limited application, however, is that of standing counsel to one or other of the two ancient Universities, and Cohen had held the post of University Counsel for Cambridge since 1879. All members of the profession will agree that for many years past his proper place would have been that of a member of the highest tribunals in the land. He was fit to be classed with two other men of his faith, contemporaries but senior to himself—Jessel and Benjamin.

Writing to the *Times*, "a legal correspondent well acquainted with Mr. Cohen for many years" states as follows :—

> He was a scientific lawyer, in a sense which is now rare and which has become barely possible in these days of codes and statute law. He had a large knowledge and a firm grasp of principles, and he followed them out slowly but tenaciously and logically. Nothing could be more instructive than to notice his handling of a difficult unsolved question in marine insurance or general average. The solicitor who consulted him must not expect a prompt answer, but the opinion, when given, was based on a careful study of all the authorities and calm consideration of the consequences of adopting one or other of conflicting views. The Court might generally with advantage have accepted this opinion as it judgment.

The *Daily Graphic* in an appreciative biography relates that Arthur Cohen was a pupil of Dodgson, the pleader, who said that his best pupils were three C's, Cohen, Cardwell (Lord Cardwell), and Cave (Lewis Cave, Judge of the High Court).

One little fact about Arthur Cohen's education at Frankfort has not yet appeared He was contemporary there of Moritz Auerbach, son-in-law of Mr. H. N. Solomon, the schoolmaster, and a relative of the great novelist.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral took place at Willesden yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. Hockman officiating. Among the large gathering at Mr. Cohen's residence were Mr. B. A. Cohen and Mr. H. M. Cohen, sons; Mr. Charles B. Cohen and Mr. J. Waley Cohen, grandsons; Mr. Philip Cohen, nephew; Sir Theodore Morison and Mr. T. Colyer Fergusson, sons-in-law; the Chief Rabbi, the Attorney-General, Lord Swaythling, Sir D. Brynmor Jones, Sir Horatio Shephard, the Rev. L. Geffen, Sir Isidore Spielmann, Col. Lucas, Prof. Israel Gollancz, Mr. Claude G. Montefiore, Mr. Edmund Sebag-Montefiore, Mr. A. H. Jessel, K.C., Mr. Leonard L. Cohen, Mr. H. S. Q. Henriques, Mr. Israel Davis, Mr. Joshua M. Levy, Mr. Robert Waley Cohen, Mr. Charles Waley Cohen and Mr. Ernest L. Franklin.

It was suggested that there should be a public service as is often the case on the death of distinguished lawyers, but the family were of opinion that at this time of frequent public mourning it would be well not to have one, and to restrict any function to the private service, which was to be held yesterday evening, and at which a few words would be spoken by the Chief Rabbi.

A special matinée of "Milestones" will be given at 2 o'clock next Tuesday for the benefit of the Belgian Fund. The usual prices will be charged, but the occasion being for the benefit of a most deserving fund any voluntary addition to them will be gratefully received. The following actors anxious to assist at this matinée have kindly volunteered to sell programmes: Messrs. Owen Nares, Godfrey Tearle, Basil Hallam, A. E. Matthews, Ben Webster, Matheson Lang, Basil Foster, Donald Calthrop, Nelson Keys, Arthur Wontner, and George Grossmith.

Make a Sacrifice for those

The Agony of Belgiu

Cries out to You in Insistent To

Thousands of our brothers and sisters with their little children have
fly from Belgium ruined and desolate. They are Homeless and Sta

HELP THESE JEWISH REFUGEES

If You Have Given

GIVE MORE

If You Have Not Given

GIVE NOW

TO THE

"Jewish Chronicle" and "Jewish World

"SHILLING" SUBSCRIPTION

Mr. LEOPOLD de ROTHSCHILD has kindly consented to receive and acknowledge the collection in bulk and transmit it to the proper quarters for the relief of Jewish Belgian Refugees.

We shall ACKNOWLEDGE ALL DONATIONS each week in the "JEWISH CHRO and "JEWISH WORLD." They may be remitted in either Cheques, Treas Bank Notes, Postal or Money Orders, or Stamps, and must be addre 2, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

[SECOND LIST OF DONATIONS ON NEXT PAGE.

e who have been Sacrificed.

m

es

e ad to
tarving.

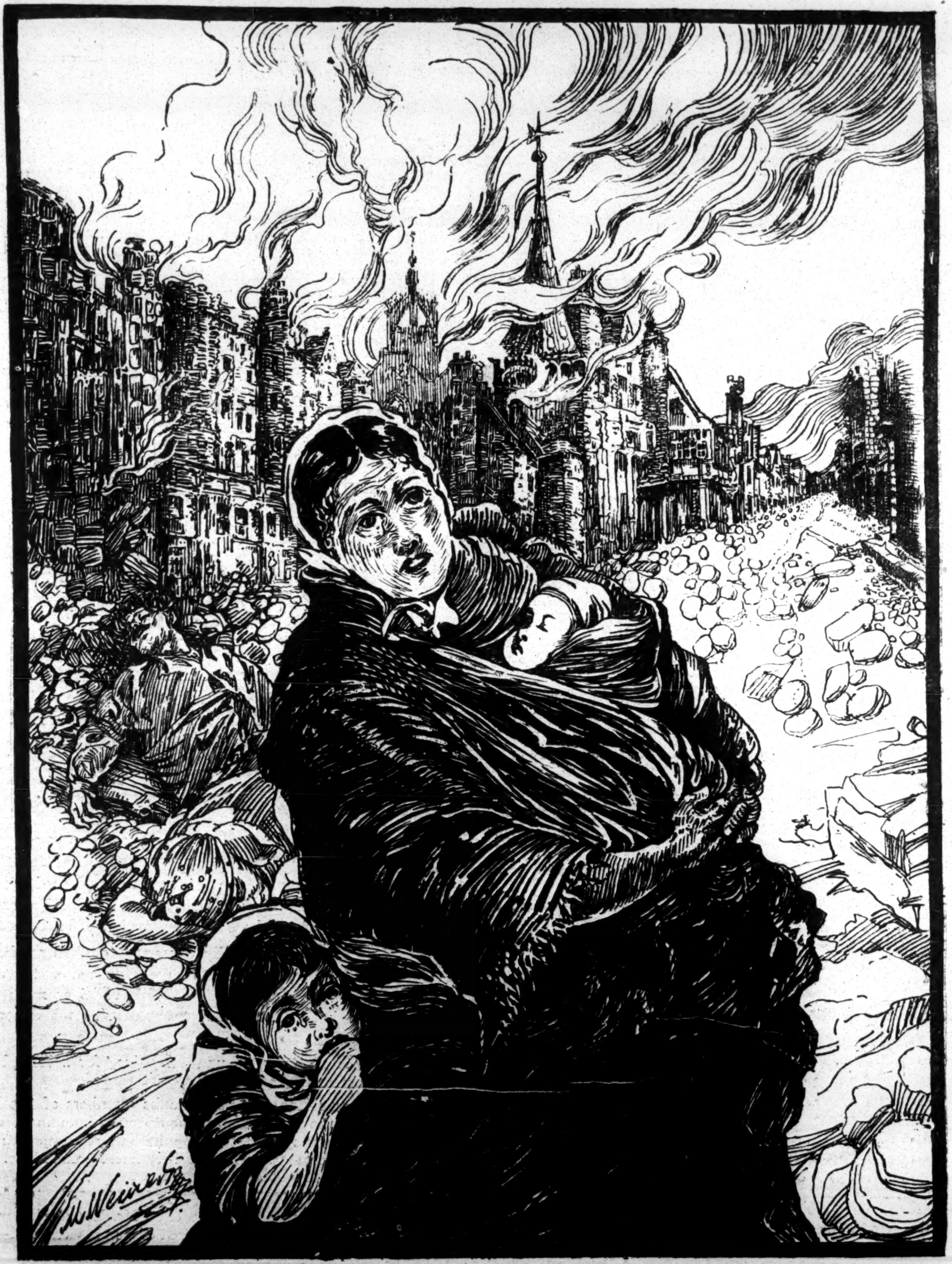
IS

ld'

N

to
it
es.

RONCLE"
easy or
ressd to



[From a Drawing by Mr. Mark Wiener, by kind courtesy of Sir Adolph Tuck, Bart.

BELGIUM, 1914

It is for such of these for whom we Appeal.

[SEE SUBSCRIPTION FORM ON PAGE 3 OF COVER.

For the Belgian Jewish Refugees.

"JEWISH CHRONICLE" and "JEWISH WORLD"

"SHILLING" SUBSCRIPTION.

(A) SECOND LIST.

	Sh.
Messrs. S. Festenstein and Sons ...	210
Simon Marks, Esq.	50
Mrs. Maurice Cohn	42
Messrs. Katz and Son	42
B. Leventhall, Esq.	42
Jack and Lenna Levy	42
Messrs. Cohen Bros.	40
Albert E. Lowenthal, Esq.	40
Collected by Mr. Joe Reese at Risbon Works, Fashion-street, E. (second collection): Mr. Joe Reese, 5; Mr. B. Reese, 2½; "Flecker," 2½; "Ophie," 2½; Mr. A. Cohen, 1½; "Peter," 1; "Johnnie," 1; "George," 1; "B. G.," 1; "Alfred," 1; "Harry," 1; "Louie," 1; "Belle," 1; H. Carpenter, 1; S. Brick, 1; S. Leewarden, 1; "Leslie," 1; Mr. Levison, 1; Miss Cohen, 1; and 30 Sympathisers, 12½. Total.	40
Dr. T. Turiansky...	40
Staff of Alfred Myers, Esq. (2nd instalment)	24
J. Alexander, Esq.	21
A. Brown, Esq.	21
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fainlight ...	21
Members of the Grand Order of Israel, Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 8 ...	21
David Greenberg, Esq.	21
Miss Nita Muriel Goldberg (aged 2) ...	21
Sam L. Harris, Esq.	21
Messrs. Holder Bros.	21
—Jewell, Esq.	21
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Neumegen ...	21
Jonas Ruastel, Esq.	21
Max Snapper, Esq.	21
Messrs. M. and N. Steel	21
Hyman Taylor, Esq.	21
Mrs. Henry D. Benjamin	20
Dudley Cohen, Esq.	20
Israel Davis, Esq., M.A...	20
A. Delmonte, Esq.	20
A. Hanreck, Esq....	20
Jack Hyams, Esq...	20
Mrs. H. S. Mendelssohn	20
Mrs. R. Salmon	20
Frances and Solomon	20
Marie Weiss	20
J. Ross, Esq.	15
H. Goldberg, Esq.	12
Masters Derek and Cyril King... ...	12
L. Blind, Esq.	10½
H. Freedman, Esq.	10½
David Lewin, Esq.	10½
I. Liebermann, Esq.	10½
C. Nissim, Esq.	10½
R. Shenker, Esq....	10½

Donations of Ten Shillings.

A. J. and H., Mrs. Esther Abrahams, Mrs. E. Alexander, Joseph Alexander, Esq,, Isaac Barnett, Esq., Monty Birn, Esq., "B. R. H.," Capel Brest, Esq., R. Fainlight, Esq. (in memory of his father), Mrs. A. Gleitzman and Mrs. M. Sloman, Mrs. A. Golanski, Miss R. E. Hawkes, the Misses Hess, M. Levenson, Esq., Esther Levy, Hyman Levy, Esq., R. Lyons, Esq., Miss Gertrude E. Mosely, Miss Stella Myers, "A Small Card Party," David Saul, Esq., S. E. Sklanowitz, Esq., B. S. Straus, Esq., J. Wilstyn, Esq.

Anonymous	9

Donations of Eight Shillings.

"The Solo Pot," Messrs L. Delow (printing supplied to the amount of 8s.)

J. Rubinstein	7

Donations of Six Shillings.

Leonard Epstein, Esq., collected by Miss Miriam Matthews and two Dutch ladies.

Donations of Five Shillings.

M. A. Aarons, Esq., Caryss and John Albert, A. B., Violet Bland Baines, Mrs. Sarah Behrens, Mrs. Eva Bowman, Thos. Vickers Captain, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. H. Cohen, Julia Cohen, "Eric," Miss Lily Golanski, Abram J. Gompertz, Esq., Sadie Graff, "Jackpots," A. Jacobs and family, Coleman Levene, Esq., A. Lewis, Esq., Miss Lewis, M. G. Liverman, Esq., Cecil Manson, Esq., Mrs. G. Marians, Mrs. Joseph M. Marks, Aaron Martin, Esq., C. D. Merkel, Esq., Mrs. Amy Rosemblum, R. S., B. V. P. Steele, Esq., Mrs. V. P. Steele, "Wellwisher," and Emilie Woolf.

Donations of Four Shillings.

Miss Rose Barman, Master Vivie and Miss Murial Barnett, Jaffé Bros., H. Rubin, Esq.

Donations of Three Shillings.

Audit Fees, The Misses Hart, Mrs. F., N. L., Hilda Lubetzki, Mrs. Kate Lyons, B. Schneider, The Misses Speculand.

Donation of Two and a Half Shillings.

Mrs. Matthews.

Donations of Two Shillings.

A. G. Arnold, Sam Asher, H. J. A., Mamee Bishop, F. H., Miss Evelyn Levy (aged 4), R. D. Lyons, Mrs. W. Muller, A. Nemko.

Donations of One Shilling.

Anonymous (twice), Anon per *Jewish Express*, Miss Mary J. De Pinto, Fred W. Edwards, Esq., H. Jackson, Esq., M. L., "Lonely," Cecil Norman, Esq., A. P., H. Roundstein, Esq., Mrs. M. Rubinstein, J. S., Joel Snowman, Esq., Mrs. Pricim, and J. B. Whycer, Esq.

(B)

	Sh.
"Novocastrian," per Morris Marks, Esq.	105
Mrs. Harry Barnett, Hampstead ...	100
Lionel Barnett, Esq.	100
Mrs. Louisa Beyfus	100
Proceeds of a Whist Drive, organised by Mrs. Harry Goldstein and Mrs. Jacob Isaac	100
A. Hyman, Esq.	100
Norwich Hebrew Congregation. Collected at annual meeting; A. H. Haldinstein, Esq., 10; Mrs. S. H. Harrison, 10; A. Herman, Esq., 10; A. King, Esq., 10; M. Brenner, Esq., 7; Mrs. D. Benjamin, 5; D. Brahams, Esq., 5; L. Ecker, Esq., 5; A. Rosen, Esq., 5; I. Levelton, Esq., 3; J. Cohen, Miss Ecker, 2; H. Goodall, 2; J. Singer, 1; — Buttifant. Esq.; 1; A. Caplan, Esq., 1; S. Ecker, Esq., 1; I. Freeman, Esq., 1; W. Freeman, Esq., 1; S. Gellman, Esq., 1. Total...	84
Mrs. May de Leon, in memory of her dear husband	80
Per M. Epstein, Esq., Hanley, 10½ each of the following: B. Blain, Esq., M. Epstein, Esq., S. Jacobson, Esq., I. Rich, Esq., I. Shilkoff, Esq., C. Sumberg, Esq.; and 5 each from L. Epstein, Esq., and Mrs. Shapiro Total	73
From Messrs. Supram and Kaufman and Workpeople as follows:—Messrs. Supram and Kaufman 21; Collected at their works: 2 each from Messrs. Bryant and Jones, Jack Esminer, Esq., Samuel Freilich, Esq., Goodman Greenbaum, Esq., Lewis Katzoff, Esq.; 1 each from Bloomah Abrahams, Sarah Abrahamson, Joseph Alexander, Ray Annis, Harris Blatt, Eva Bratter, Harris Cohen, Harris Fitterman, Ettie Fox, Annie Greenbaum, Harry Horne, Bessie Isaacs, Annie Jacobowitz, Jack Kasanovsky, Daisy Levy, Marks Makiafsky, Lewis Meadows, Israel Pepper, Leah Pepper, Myer Pepper, Solomon Posner, Benjamin Reshkovsky, Annie Ritz, Rose Samuels, Jacob Schaapwol, Rene Steinberg, — Winch, Morris Wexlet, Samuel Wyne, Barnett Wyne, Marks Zakin, and Rebecca Zidenberg. Smaller amounts 4½. Total	67½
Teachers of the Jews' Free School (Boys' and Girls' Dept.)	60
C. Nathan, Esq.	52½
F. Alexander, Esq.	50
Messrs. Bernstein and Abrahams, Ltd.	50
Employees of do.	50
Colin S. Cohen, Esq.	50
Mrs. E. Cohen	50
H. Goodman, Esq.	50
Collected at "San Toy," Hampstead, 10 each Moss, Ray, Sam and Sadie; Maids 2; Lootie and Lawrie 2. ...	44
Girls and Boys of the Westminster Jews' Free School (1st instalment)	40
Collected by Mrs. Dinah Levy: "M.R.L." 5; Mrs. Figdor, 2½; Mrs. I. Friend, 2½; Mrs. L. Hymans, 2½; 2 each, Mrs. S. Baker, J. Gottleib, Esq., Mrs. Hendry, Mrs. B. Jacobs, Mrs. J. Jacobs, Mrs. M. Jacobs, Mrs. E. Kramrisch, Mrs. M. Levy; 1 each, Mrs. Brown, Miss Esterson, Mrs. S. Freeman, Mrs. D. Friend, A. Levy, Esq., Mrs. J. Levy, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Strump, Mrs. N. Strump, Mrs. S. Strump and L. Woolf, Esq. Total	39½
"C. S."	30
Per Miss C. Chumaceiro:—Felix Heilbron, 21; Anonymous, 4; Joan and John, 2	27
Newcastle-on-Tyne Jewish Boys' Athletic Club	24
Collected at a Bris Milah (son of L. I. Brenskey, Esq.)	23
Rita Jackson	23
Collected by "B. L." from a few sympathisers	22½
S. Bloomberg, Esq.	21
Collected by Miss L. Diman	21
Walter Emanuel, Esq.	21
"C. L."	21
Alderman Barnett Marks	21
Mrs. G. W. Rosenberg	21
A. Steel, Esq.	21
M. A. Meyer, Esq., Rangoon, per Godfred L. Klementaski	20
Northdown College Boys and Mrs. Heilbron, Margate	20
Miss Florrie Solomon, sale of floral horseshoes	20
"I. B.," Leeds	20
B. Greenfield, Esq.	20
Anonymous	20
James Stodell, Esq.	20
Collected by Mrs. Sophia Gluckstein: Mrs. J. Marks, 2½; Mrs. C. Clark, Mrs. B. Harris, and "A Sympathiser," 2 each; Mrs. J. Leon, 1½; Mrs. Davis, "F.C.," "L.C.," A Friend, J. Gould, Esq., "A.H.," Mrs. Harris, Mrs. M. Heller, Mrs. Israel and Mrs. Levy, 1 each. Total	20
Nine Children	18
"N.B."	15
Mrs. Simpson Levy and Employées ...	15
J. Kurlander, Esq., and Workshop Staff	12
Mrs. Shinberg	11
Wm. Nurock, Esq.	10½

Donations of Ten Shillings.

A Small Meeting of Christadelphians, Miss C. Barnet, G. Bowman, Esq., Brother and Sister, S. Convisser, Esq., Mrs. C. M. Davis, Alfred Emanuel, Esq., Rose Goodman, Howard and Lucy Heilbron (of Margate), Kate Hyams, Mrs. Julius Jackson, Moritz Kaizer, Esq., Mrs. J. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. A. Libstein, Julius Lieberman, Esq., A. Lotinga, Esq., M. Lynes, Esq., "Nathan Glasgow," I. Scher, Esq., Mrs. M. Schwazman, the Misses E. and B. Teller.

	Sh.
Collected by Master Myer Phillips ...	7½
In Memoriam	6
"Jackpots"	6
Berner Street "Old Girls'" Guild ...	5½

Donations of Five Shillings.

"A.B.C.," "A.C.B.," Earl's Court, Mrs. H. Abelson, J. Beger, Esq., Jacob Berwitz, Esq., Doris, Ryland and Renée Davis, M. Gnessin, Esq., Maurice Harris, Esq., J. Lewis, Esq., Agnes Mill and Brother, Godfrey Myers, Esq., "28, New Church-road" (2nd instalment), "C.N." Mrs. Phillips, L. Solomon, Hettie Turtletaub, Miss Evelyn Weiner.

Mrs. E. Brennan and family	4

Donations of Three Shillings.

Mrs. Bernstine, E. Brown, M. Gold, Master Sidney Hill "in memory," Mollie Jacobs, L. K. Lewis, Esq., R. Solomon, Esq., M. Rudmanski, Esq.

Donations of Two and a Half Shillings.

H. Abrahams, Esq., "E. J." and little friend, "M. M." (Leeds), Louisa and Lena Robinson.

Donations of Two Shillings.

D. Addy, Esq., Jacob, Ezra, and Gabriel Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Dent, Masters Mossy and Ernest Galinsky, M. Jacobson, Esq., the Children of Mme. Laurie, "O. C.," I. Silverman, Esq., Mrs. J. Simons, A. J. Spencer, Esq., and a Sympathiser.

Donations of One Shilling.

Lionel Abelski, Esq., Mrs. Annie Cardash, Master Samuel Freedman, Mrs. H. Herman, J. Joseph, Esq., "F. A. L.," Cissie Lustgarten, Mrs. C. Nathan, Laura Radford, Mrs. Sarah Segal, Master Samuel Segal, Samuel Silver, Esq., and M. Sobersky, Esq.

ERRATA.

For collected by C. Nathan, Esq., read: Collected by Miss C. Nathan, 10s.

For Alfred Myers, Esq., 24s., read: Staff of Alfred Myers, Esq. (1st instalment), 24s.

For Joel Snowman, Esq., 1s., read: Baby Hilda Snowman, 1s.

Total to Wednesday Evening, 11,186 Shillings

A GENEROUS OFFER FOR OUR "SHILLING" FUND.

WOULD YOU LIKE YOUR PHOTOGRAPH?

We have received from Mr. Louis Langfier, of 16, Brook Street, Hanover Square, W., the well-known Court Photographer, a most generous offer, of which we hope our readers will fully avail themselves.

Mr. Langfier has kindly consented to photograph, FREE OF CHARGE, any number up to Five Hundred of the donors to our Fund who send us FIVE SHILLINGS or more for the relief of the Belgian Refugees, and to present to the donor two cabinet reproductions *gratis*.

This is an offer of unusual value, for a Langfier photograph is of no common merit.

Mr. Louis Langfier photographs members of the Royal Family and some of the most distinguished people, both in this country and abroad. He is an artist of the highest reputation in photography, and his work compares with the very finest productions.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO.

If you wish to avail yourself of Mr. Langfier's generous offer—and we hope a full Five Hundred of our readers will—all you have to do is to send us at least five shillings for the Jewish Belgian Refugees Fund, *accompanied by the donation form on page 3 of cover*, or by a similar form that is appearing in the *Jewish World*, at the same time intimating to us that you wish Mr. Langfier to take your photograph. We will then send you the order to Mr. Langfier, which you will present to him at his studio, 16, Brook Street, Hanover Square, W., when you desire to undergo the very pleasant operation he proposes.

Mr. Langfier will receive *no payment whatsoever*, the whole of what you send being devoted, *without any deduction*, to the relief of Jewish Belgian refugees. Your amount will be duly acknowledged in the JEWISH CHRONICLE and the *Jewish World*, like all donations to the "Shilling" Fund, and needless to say, without any reference to the fact that you intend to avail yourself of Mr. Langfier's offer or not.

A Sermon for the Week.

[*Specially Written for the* JEWISH CHRONICLE.]

OUR TIMES ARE IN GOD'S HANDS.

"*My times are in thy hand.*"—*Psalm xxxi., 16.*

These words have an obvious appropriateness to the times through which we are passing, so heavily charged with danger to ourselves and those about us and belonging to us. When we are, so to speak, looking death in the face, and not a day passes which does not bring us some item of mournful intelligence, or add to our fears of what the next day may bring forth, there is at least this assuring thought left to us: that our times are in God's hands; that weal and woe, success and failure, triumph and disaster, peace and war, life and death, health and disease, riches and poverty are in the keeping and under the guidance of an Almighty Power whose never-failing Providence orders all things in heaven and earth. God's Providence is His purpose to preserve that order in the natural and moral world which He established at the Creation. If we could conceive Him as taking no care of His creatures and simply abandoning them to the blind forces of destruction, if we could put no other interpretation upon the events of to-day, God would be nothing to us. Except as a matter of intellectual curiosity, we should scarcely be concerned to know whether He existed or not. If He took no care of His creatures, the attributes we ascribe to Him would have no meaning for us. There would be no real basis of morality, and religion would be an illusion, resting upon mere sentiment. But the first lesson we have learnt is that man's Creator is likewise man's Ruler and Benefactor, though the outward appearance of things may seem at times to contradict the thought; that He is not only a Being of a higher nature than ours, but likewise the Rewarder of virtue and the Punisher of wrong-doing. What is the Bible but a history of Divine Providence? From Genesis to Malachi we have a continuous revelation of that Providence. The account of creation displays the Creator as acting with deliberate purpose with a view to the endurance of His work and the happiness of His creatures. The world did not escape from Him without or against His will; but He spake and it was done, He commanded and it stood fast. And what He was in the beginning of things that He has been ever since—the Ruler and Sustainer of all life as well as its Author.

The Popular Objections

to the reality of God's Providence are ultimately two. Men have held it impossible for a single mind to care for every created being. "What an illusion," wrote a pagan at the commencement of the third century, "to suppose that your God is to be found everywhere, that He knows all, that He sees all, even the most secret thoughts of men; that He is mixed up with everything, even with men when they commit crime; just as though His powers of attention would enable Him to govern the world at large, and yet to take particular care of everything. What an illusion! Nature pursues an eternal course without being interfered with by any divinity. Religious men are often worse off than the ungodly, and if the world were governed by a wise Providence the course of events would be different from what it is." This argument sounds so modern that it might almost have appeared in the pages of some up-to-date review instead of being the utterance of a third-century pagan. Another objection that is urged arises from the feeling that attention to the minute details of the universe is inconsistent with the dignity of a Divine Ruler. People who feel this objection are sometimes willing to ascribe to God the general superintendence of the laws which govern human life, but they cannot think that He interferes to prescribe the every-day circumstances that surround it. These are details which they consider too trifling for God's notice; and this is one of the excuses of the human mind for relieving itself of the sense of God's all-encompassing activity. It would be unworthy of Him, they say, that He should trouble Himself with matters of such small importance. It is enough for Him to enact general laws. This conception of God's relation to the world is, in fact, anthropomorphic; it clothes Him with human limitations. A human ruler can only give attention to the general features of his administration; he must leave the details to his subordinates. But that is not so much because his position is exalted as because his powers are limited. If he could, he would attend to details as well as to general principles. He would thus show the really comprehensive character of his intelligence. A mind which can grasp minute particulars as well as general principles is greater than a mind which can only attend to general principles. Among men it is rare to find the two kinds of ability in continuation. But the infinite mind of God can deal at once with the minutest details of His government and the general laws which regulate His procedure. It is just because these two qualities are so seldom combined in the same person that some men refuse to believe that they can be combined in God. They impose the limits of their own mental organisation on the Most High. They hold to

The Universal Sway of God,

and will believe that the great movements of the cosmos are controlled by Him, that the broad lines of history are the tracings of His plan, but they shrink from claiming more; from asserting that even as He rules over the universe so He rules over every individual life, and that all our diverse actions are, in some way, ruled and overruled by Him, so that in His plan there is a place for every individual life. And yet, if we only fully considered the matter, we should see that faith in the general carries with it faith in the particular. There is no authority over all where there is no authority over each:—

There is no great and no small
To the God who maketh all.

And for every least thing in the universe God has care, as forming part of His plan. Indeed, who of us shall presume to decide which is great and which is small? Just consider what little circumstances often determine life's destiny, and what little deeds have oftentimes formed the turning-points of history. In the ultimate purpose of God we have all part and place, and according to the counsels of His will all things are working together. True, there is here a cataclysm of nature, and there law seems to be shattered and set at naught. But that, too, is law; and in later times men shall read the meaning of the sign in the world's development. So here is a life broken, drifted from its moorings, wrecked, gone; but it is absorbed in the general purpose of God, and has also fulfilled its special end. Its times are in God's hands. Events are not mere happenings. Chance has no place in life. What in Jewish theology is called השגחה פרטית "special providence"—that is our faith. A number of reflections emerge from this statement of the Psalmist that our times are in God's hands. In the first place the sentiment it embodies may act as a check to our curiosity as to what the future is to bring forth. How long is this murderous bloodshed to continue, we are all asking. What is to be the outcome of all this welter and strife? How will the condition of each one of us be affected? Who and how many of us will be missing when another year shall have passed over the world? Such questions are natural, but are they altogether wise? Let us rather wait till

God Shall Bring Forward Events

in their proper course, without wishing to discover what he has concealed lest, if the discovery were granted, we should see many things which we would wish not to have seen. Our wisdom is to be prepared for whatever may ensue, to receive happiness with gratitude, trouble with fortitude, and to improve both in the interests of virtue. Another reflection suggested by the Psalmist's words is this: that we ought not to trifle with what it is not in our power to prolong. We should make haste to live as wise men, not delaying till to-morrow what we can do to-day. The years follow one another in rapid succession, and the thread of life is insensibly getting shorter. Yet nearly everyone of us deals with it improvidently. We act, or we postpone action, as if we were going to live for ever; as if our times, instead of being in God's hands, were in our own to do what we like with. We fritter away lifes opportunities, we waste its precious years in occupations which are trivial or harmful. Let God's judgment of war serve to warn us that we shall have one day to answer to Him for the use we have made of His gift of life. Yet one more reflection. Since our times are in God's hands, we ought to submit ourselves with patience to His will, even when that will seems to run counter to our desires. In the path that God has marked out for us, whether it be smooth or rugged, short or long, we must walk; and therefore he is wise who can bring his mind to harmonise with what is appointed as his destiny. For we are called upon to submit to God's will not merely because He is the sovereign ruler of the universe, but much more because He is the most loving of parents, and acts so as to order our lives with a view to our ultimate happiness. Therefore, unknown to us as the times to come are, it should be sufficient to our full repose that they are known to God. They are under a far better and wiser direction than we could place them. Perhaps the evil we have dreaded so much in prospect may never be suffered to arrive. Providence may either direct into quite a different course that black cloud which appears to carry the storm, or before the storm bursts our heads may be laid so low as to be out of its reach. Perhaps, also, the storm may be permitted to come upon us, and yet under its dark wings may bring to us some sweet and unexpected good. "Who knoweth," asks Ecclesiastes, "what is good for man all the days of his life which he spendeth as a shadow?" Yes, who knoweth, except God Himself? And who consulteth it so effectually as He who by His infinite wisdom, and in a manner which we cannot understand, though we are certain of the fact, overrules all things for good. Accident, chance, fortune are words which we often hear mentioned, and much is ascribed to them in the life of men. But they are words without meaning, or as far as they have any significance they are no other than names for the unknown operations of Providence. That chaos of human affairs in which we can see no light, that mass of disorder and confusion which the War is presenting to our view, is all clearness and order in the sight of Him in whose hands are our time, who is governing and directing all things and bringing forward every event in its due time and place.

THE ROUNDING UP OF ALIENS.

Among the men of Austrian and German birth who have been and are being rounded up by the authorities necessarily are a large number of our coreligionists. The feeling of foreign-born Jews in this country we know, is one of profound and affectionate attachment to the land of their adoption, and the same holds good, we are convinced, in the case of the Jewish "enemy aliens," who have drifted hither. In such cases the rough justice of war must in some cases rule, the harmless many being lumped with the pernicious few. . . . In times such as these it is naturally difficult for the authorities to make fine distinctions, and it has been repeatedly stated that the internment of individuals does not necessarily imply suspicion of their intentions. The whole policy is a hateful necessity which has been forced upon this country by the German espionage system. Yet the suggestion tentatively thrown out by the JEWISH CHRONICLE that alien enemies hailing from German or Austrian Poland might be placed, in this matter, in a special category, in other words, that some differentiation, however broad, should be made, will commend itself as reasonable. Austrian Poland and German Poland are prospective portions of the new Poland which is to be constituted under Russian sovereignty—if the War should go well, as we sincerely pray it may, with the Allies. It is quite possible, indeed, that some of the Austrians now incarcerated come from parts of German Poland already in Russian occupation, and are, therefore, friends rather than foes. We do not wish to hamper the authorities in their colossal tasks. Rather do we desire to help them to the fullest limit of their power. But if they could arrange that persons from Austrian and German Poland should remain free, on licence, subject to two British householders entering into a bond for their good behaviour, it seems to us that at least, so far as these "alien enemies" are concerned, the necessities of the case would be met. It is, of course, a matter entirely for the authorities. They will know well how to reconcile humanity with the supreme needs of the nation at large, and we are happy to learn that, at least in some cases, the plan suggested by the JEWISH CHRONICLE has this week been adopted by the War office in conjunction with the police.—*Jewish World.*

SINAI ASSOCIATION.—Last Saturday a lecture was delivered by Rabbi Dr. V. Schönfeld on "The Fountains of Tradition." Dr. Jung presided. Thanks were accorded the Chairman and lecturer.

COMMERCIAL ROAD TALMUD TORAH.—The opening of the "tea season," under the auspices of the Ladies' Boot and Meal Fund, took place on Sunday, when three hundred of the poorest pupils attending the Classes received tea, buns, etc. Mrs. Leibovitch performed the opening ceremony. The Rev. Mr. Rabbinowitz delivered an address, in which he commended the ladies for their excellent work. Mr. H. Solomons, President of the Classes, thanked Mr. and Mrs. Leibovitch on behalf of the Committee. Mr. Leibovitch suitably responded and presented a cheque to the funds of the Ladies' Society. Thanks were accorded the Hon. Officers, Committee, and Miss Maie Hill, the Hon. Secretary.

THE WAR.

More Russo-Jewish Heroes.

Jews in the Colonial Contingents.

FURTHER LIST OF JEWISH CASUALTIES.

Proposed Jewish Battalion.

OUR HONOUR RECORD
OF ALL
Jews who are Serving

[The "Jewish Chronicle" is compiling a list of all Jews in the Empire who are serving in all arms during the War.

We have already published several lists, and we shall continue the publication of these lists as a sufficient number of names reach us. All names will be placed, according to rank, in alphabetical order.

At the end of the War, when the lists are completed, the whole of the names will be printed in a separate form on fine art paper, and a bound copy will be submitted to THE KING for His Majesty's gracious acceptance.

We shall be glad, therefore, if all who are serving the King in any arm of His Majesty's Forces will forward to us their names and home addresses, with their status, and regiment or ship, and mark the envelope (or post card):—

"Honour Record,"
"Jewish Chronicle,"
2, Finsbury Square,
London, E.C.

The Rev. Michael Adler, the Jewish Chaplain, is continuing to render us considerable assistance in the compilation of these lists.

Previous Lists have appeared as follows: 1st List, September 18th; 2nd List, September 25th; 3rd List, October 9th; Fourth List, October 16th; Fifth List, October 23rd.]

[SIXTH LIST.]

OFFICERS.

ABELSON, Dr. R., University of Lond. O.T.C.
ARNOLD, Major E. Carrington, 8th Royal Fusiliers.

BARRON, 2nd-Lieut. L., 3rd Inniskilling Fusiliers.
BEDDINGTON, 2nd-Lieut. F. B., Kitchener's Army.
BINGEN, 2nd-Lieut. C. A. M., 5th Royal Sussex.

CIVELSTAM, Lieut. D. A., R.A.M.C.
COHEN, Lieut. Robert Waley, R.N.V.R.
COPLANS, Lieut. E., 1st Lond. R.A.M.C.
COPLANS, Capt. M., 3rd Lond. R.A.M.C.

DAVIS, Lieut. Alfred Maurice, West Riding Regt.
DEFRIES, 2nd-Lieut. A. G., Kitchener's Army.

FRANKLIN, 2nd-Lieut. Ellis A., 10th King's Own Yorkshire L. I.
FRANKAU, 2nd-Lieut. G., 9th Middlesex.
FREEMAN, Lieut. J., 6th Royal Irish Rifles.

GLUCKSTEIN, 2nd-Lieut. Isidore M., 10th County of Lond.

HILDESHEIM, Capt. P., R.G.A.

ISAAC, Lieut. Bernard A., Royal Naval Flying Corps.
ISAACS, Dr. A. D., Royal Naval Medical Corps.

JACOB, Sub.-Lieut. Ellis E., R.N.V.R.
JOSEPH, Lieut. A. F., National Reserve.

KALKER, 2nd-Lieut. Louis, 7th Royal Warwickshire.
KOHAN, 2nd-Lieut. C. M., 3rd Lond. Brigade R.F.A.

LEVY, Flight Sub-Lieut. J. D., Royal Naval Flying Corps.
LIGHTSTONE, Lieut. Dr., R.A.M.C.
LUMLEY, 2nd-Lieut. Charles Hope, 7th South Lancs.
LYONS, 2nd-Lieut. Montagu, Durham L.I.
MANDLEBERG, 2nd-Lieut. H., Salford Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers.
MANDLEBERG, 2nd-Lieut. L., Salford Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers.
MARKS, Lieut. Bernard, R.C.M.T.
MENDL, 2nd-Lieut. C. S., Kitchener's Army.
MORRIS, Lieut. J., O.T.C., University of Lond.

NATHAN, 2nd-Lieut. D., R.F.A.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. H. M., 14th Durham L. I.

RICH, Lieut. Dr. V. M., R.A.M.C.
ROSENBERG, 2nd-Lieut. L. L., 3rd East Yorks.

SALAMAN, Lieut. Euston, R.A.M.C.
SASSOON, 2nd-Lieut. R. E., Irish Guards.
SCHLESINGER, Dr. E. G., Royal Naval Medical Corps.
SEBAG-MONTEFIORE, 2nd-Lieut. J., R.F.A.
SOLOMON, 2nd-Lieut. K. M. H., Kitchener's Army.
SPIELMANN, 2nd-Lieut. H. L. I., 10th Manchester.

SPIRA, Capt. Samuel, 9th Batt. King's Lancasters.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

ABRAHAM, Pte. Reg. Arthur, 10th Worcester.
ABRAHAMS, Pte. A., 17th County of Lond.
ABRAHAMS, Sergt. Alec, City of Lond. Yeomanry.
ABRAHAMS, Sergt. Montague, Public Schools Batt.
ADLER, Pte. Leonard, Rand Rifles.
ADLER, Pte. M. A., 9th Middlesex Regt.
ALLEN, Signaller Nathan, 18th Battery R.F.A.
ALTHAUSEN, Pte. P., 10th County of Lond.
ANDERSON, Pte. Septimus L., Lord Strathcona's Horse.
ARON, Gunner David J., H.A.C.
ASTLEY, Pte. Harry, 2nd Worcester.

BALL, Pte. G., 17th County of Lond.
BAMBERG, Sergt. Morris, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers.
BARNETT, Sapper Joseph, Northumbrian R.E.
BARNETT, Pte. Joshua S., Wiltshire Regt.
BARNETT, Pte. Robert, 1st Rifle Brigade.
BARNSTEIN, Pte. Jack, Royston's Horse, South Africa.
BECKMAN, Pte. Mark, R.F.A.
BECKMAN, Pte. Philip, R.F.A.
BENJAMIN, Sergt. H., 8th Royal Fusiliers
BENJAMIN, Pte. Nathan, K.R.R.
BENJAMIN, Lance-Corpl. S., R.E.
BENTLEY, Pte. H., 24th County of Lond.
BETTS, Pte. E., 11th Dublin Fusiliers.
BLACKMAN, Pte. Harry, 18th Hussars.
BLACKMAN, Pte. Simon, 18th Hussars.
BLOCK, Stoker M., H.M.S. "Lapwing."
BLOOM, Pte. Bertram, 7th King's Own Lancasters
BLOOM, Pte. Eleasar, K.R.R.
BLOOM, Pte. Isaac, 18th Hussars.
BLOOM, Pte. Marcus, R.A.M.C.
BLOOMFIELD, Sapper E. R., R.E.
BLUCHER, Pte. Maurice, 11th County of Lond.
BROOKS, Pte. David, Duke of Cornwall's L.I.

CAMINA, Pte. L., Canadian Contingent.
CASSONMAN, Pte. H., 1st Dorset.
CLEEF, Trooper Henry Victor, City of Lond. Yeomanry.
COHEN, Driver Abraham, 169th Battery R.F.A.
COHEN, Pte. Arthur, 4th Royal Fusiliers.
COHEN, Pte. Barnett, Royal Flying Corps.
COHEN, Driver D., 256th Battery R.F.A.
COHEN, Pte. David, Bristol Batt. Gloucester.
COHEN, Stoker Henry, H.M.S. "Victory."
COHEN, Stoker J., H.M.S. "Cressy."
COHEN, Pte. Lewis M., 2nd Highland L.I.
COHN, Pte. Israel, 1st City of Lond. Fusiliers.
COOPER, Pte. Joseph, R.A.M.C.
COREAT, Trooper Percy, Royal Bucks Hussars.
CRAWCOUR, Pte. J. H., 3rd Welsh Field, R.A.M.C.

DA COSTA, Pte. Lewis, 5th Middlesex.
DALE, Trooper H., 11th Hussars.
DAVIDSON, Pte. N., H.A.C.
DAVIES, Pte. Leonard, Royal Fusiliers.
DAVIES, Trooper Owen, Royal Sussex Yeomanry.
DAVIES, Trooper Phillip, Royal Sussex Yeomanry.
DAVIS, Pte. Alf, 3rd Dorset.
DAVIS, Gunner John, R.G.A.
DAVIS, Pte. S., R.A.M.C.
DEFRIES, Trooper A. G., City of Lond. Yeomanry.
DEFRIES, Pte. Henry, Royal Fusiliers.
DELEW, Pte. M., 3rd Lincoln.
DITKOFSKY, Pte., Royal West Kent.
DRIVER, Pte. A., 3rd Lincoln.

ELLEN, Pte. Simon, 17th County of Lond.
EMDEN, Pte. Joseph, 9th Middlesex.
EMDEN, Pte. P., R.G.A.
ENGEL, Chief Petty Officer George, R.N.V.R.
FELDMAN, Driver L., R.F.A.
FISH, Pte. A., University of Lond., O.T.C.
FORD, Stoker Michael, H.M.S. "Arethusa."
FRANCIS, Leading Seaman L., Australian Fleet.
FRANKEL, Trooper Walter, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Freedman, Pte. Myer, 10th West Riding.
Freeman, Pte. Isaac, Highland L. I.
Freeman, Pte. Louis, 14th Royal Irish Rifles.
Friedman, Pte. Spencer, A.S.C. (Motor Transport).

Gartman, Pte. Jack, 3rd County of Lond. Yeomanry.
Geffen, Pte. M. W., University of Lond. O.T.C.
Gershon, Pte. M., 24th County of Lond.
Gillet, Pte. Morris, R.F.A.
Gluckstein, Pte. Raphael, R.M.L.I.
Goldfav, Driver Charles, 6th Hants. R.F.A.
Goldman, Pte. Harry, 5th Northampton.
Goldstein, Pte. Morris, A.S.C.
Goldstone, Pte. R. J., 5th King's Liverpool.
Goodman, Corpl. Oscar, Dispatch Rider, R.E.
Grad, Pte. Simon, R.F.A.

Harman, Pte. H., R.G.A.
Harris, Pte. A., 17th County of Lond.
Harris, Pte. B., 10th Hampshire.
Harris, Trooper John, 5th Dragoon Guards.
Harris, Pte. Joseph, Royal Berkshire.
Harris, Rifleman S., K.R.R.
Hart, Pte. Henry Royston, Royal East Kent Yeomanry.
Hart, Pte. John N., H.A.C.
Henry, Pte. H., 7th City of Lond.
Hines, Pte. Sydney, Canadian Contingent.
Hoffman, Pte. Jack, 5th City of Lond.
Hoffman, Corpl. Manuel, 10th Royal Fusiliers.
Holstein, Pte. Morris, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.
Hyams, Pte. John A., Lond. Welsh Brigade.
Hyman, Pte. George, 18th County of Lond.
Hyman, Pte. Neville, 18th County of Lond.

Isaacs, Lance-Corpl. C. S., 24th County of Lond.
Isaacs, Pte. F. Lawrence, 24th County of Lond.
Israel, Pte. Albert, 4th Royal Fusiliers.
Izen, Gunner Harry, R.H.A.
Izen, Pte. M., 3rd Oxford and Bucks. L.I.

Jacobs, Pte. B., 1st Royal Fusiliers.
Jacobs, Pte. Daryl, Leeds University O.T.C.
Jacobs, Driver E., 12th Battery R.F.A.
Jacobs, Pte. Sidney, Princess Patricia Canadian L.I.
Jacobs, Rifleman S. Sydney, 18th County of Lond.
Jacobs, Pte. Trevor, 16th Queen's Westminster.
Jacoby, Pte. Henry, 7th Durham L.I.
Jewell, Pte. Henry A. Michael, 6th East Surrey.
Jones, Driver B., A Battery R.H.A.
Jones, Pte. H., 2nd Welsh.
Joseph, Steward A., H.M.S. "Kenilworth Castle."
Joseph, Pte. Samuel, Army Pay Corps.

Kalmovitz, Pte. C., 7th City of Lond.
Kaufman, Trooper Stanley, City of Lond. Yeomanry.
King, Driver J., R.G.A.
Klein, Pte. Harry, R.A.M.C.
Klemantaski, Pte. L. A., 24th County of Lond.
Krell, Pte. Jos., 7th Manchester.

Lavene, Sergt. H., 7th Queen's Own Hussars.
Lawrence, Pte. F., 24th County of Lond.
Lebanoff, Pte. Lewis, 17th County of Lond.
Lens, Pte. Morris, R.F.A.
Less, Pte. Barnett, A.S.C.
Lesser, Pte. Samuel, 5th The Buffs.
Levene, Pte. Sol., K.R.R.
Lever, Driver Albert, 162nd Battery R.F.A.
Levine, Pte. Barnet, 6th Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
Levine, Pte. Maurice L., Welsh R.A.M.C.
Levy, Pte. Bert., Royal Flying Corps.
Levy, Pte. Isaac, 3rd Leicester.
Levy, Pte. Isaacs, 4th Royal Fusiliers.
Lewis, Pte. A., 13th County of Lond.
Lewis, Pte. Jack, R.M.L.I.
Lewis, Pte. Woolf, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lewishon, Pte., 18th County of Lond.
Lind, Pte. Max, 3rd County of Lond. Yeomanry.
Lipman, Pte. Barnett, 5th Rifle Brigade.
Lupinsky, Trooper Wolf, Royal Horse Guards.

Mandelstam, Sapper Joseph, 2nd Lond. R.E.
Marks, Pte., 10th County of Lond.
Marks, Pte. Harry, Scots Guards.
Marsden, Pte. Eric, Public Schools Batt.
McOwen, Pte. N., 24th County of Lond.
Morris, Driver A., A.S.C.
Morris, Pte. J., 3rd Oxford and Bucks L. I.
Morris, Pte. Jack, R.A.M.C.
Morris, Gunner Sidney, R.G.A.
Mortimer, Pte. L. C. W., R.A.M.C.
Moss, Pte. Baron, 1st East Yorks.
Myer, Pte. Charles, H.A.C.
Myer, Pte. Horace, H.A.C.

Natalski, Pte. Abraham, 3rd Dorset.
Nathan, Pte. A. L., 5th Seaforth Highlanders.
Nathan, Pte. Harry, R.A.M.C.
Nathan, Pte. J. N., R.E.
Nelson, A.B. Sam, H.M.S. "Lancaster."
Nightingale, Pte. Sam, Royal Marine Artillery.
Nimni, Lance-Corpl. Joe, 12th Manchester.
Norman, Pte. John, Liverpool Scottish.

Oberman, Pte. Philip, Royal Fusiliers.
Okonofsky, Lance-Corpl. Harry, 7th City of Lond.

Park, Pte. Joseph, Dublin Fusiliers.
Patterson, Pte. B. W., Canadian Contingent.
Pavion, Sergt. Dispenser Harry, R.A.M.C.
Peckar, Cyclist C., 1st Royal Fusiliers.
Persoff, Pte. Charles, Worcestershire.
Persoff, Pte. Samuel, R.F.A.
Peston, Pte. Jack, K.R.R.
Phillips, Drummer Clifford S., 1st Cadets Royal Fusiliers.
Phillips, Pte. M., R.A.M.C.
Phillips, Drummer Reginald G., 1st Cadets Royal Fusiliers.
Phillips, Pte. S., R.A.M.C.
Phillips, Pte. W., 17th County of Lond.
Polack, Pte. Isaac, 17th County of Lond.
Polack, Pte. S., Lincolnshire Regt.
Pollock, Pte. S., 3rd Lincoln.
Ponyansky, Pte. Myer, 2nd Div. Lond. R.E.
Porter, Pte. Jack, Dublin Fusiliers.
Pye, Gunner George, R.F.A.
Pyser, Pte. Ernest, Royal Army Pay Corps.

Rapp, Trooper Leo, Imperial Light Horse, S.A.
Reingold, Pte. T., 9th Lancers.
Rich, Pte. Bernard, R.A.M.C.
Romain, Pte. Michael A., Kent Cyclists Batt.
Romoff, Stoker Sid., H.M. Torpedo Boat, No. 2.
Rosen, Pte. A., 17th County of Lond.
Rosenberg, Pte M., R.M.L.I.
Rosencrown, Trooper L. N., Royal Bucks. Hussars.
Roth, Pte. A. A., O.T.C., University of Lond.
Rothband, Pte. B. H., O.T.C., Inns of Court.
Rothschild, Corpl. George Francis, Royal Fusiliers.

Saffer, Pte. John H., 1st West Riding R.A.M.C.
Salomon, Pte. Sidney, O.T.C., Manchester University.
Samuel, Pte. David, 2nd Welsh.
Samuel, S. L., Red Cross.
Sandiford, Pte. B. E., 5th Batt. Canadian Contingent.
Sandys, Pte. J., 3rd Hussars.
Schlossen, Pte. S., Royal Warwick.
Schulman, Gunner Joe, Canadian Contingent.
Seidlitz, Trooper Stanislaus, Royal Bucks Hussars.
Seligman, Pte. Leopold, 4th Royal Fusiliers.
Seline, Pte. N. J., 7th Dragoon Guards.
Sherwood, Gunner J., H.A.C.
Simmons, Stoker John, H.M.S. "Princess Royal."
Simpson, Pte. Victor, 2nd County of Lond. Yeomanry.
Sloman, Trooper W., 2nd King Edward's Horse.
Sluis, Gunner Elias J., 1st City of Lond. R.F.A.
Smith, Pte. Harry, 1st East Surrey.
Solly, Pte. Fred, 3rd Border.
Solomons, Pte. A., 17th County of Lond.
Solomons, Pte. Israel, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers.
Solomons, Pte. Judah, 13th Middlesex.
Soloneh, Pte. William, R.E.
Somper, Pte. H. R., 10th County of Lond.
Stark, Pte. S., 8th Manchester.
Stone, Driver Sam., 37th Batt. R.F.A.
Strausler, Trooper Basil, City of Lond. Yeomanry.
Sunderland, Pte. Barnett, A.S.C.
Supper, Pte. M., 9th Hants. (Cyclists).

Towel, Stoker, H.M.S. "Attack."
Twyman, Pte. Jack, Royal East Kent Yeomanry.

Unger, Pte. H., 24th County of Lond.
Vandyk, Gunner L., R.G.A.
Velinsky, Pte. Woolf, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Vos, Seaman Myer J., R.N.V.R.
Warner, Pte. G. D., 6th Scots Greys.
Waxman, Pte. Michael, Canadian R.A.M.C.
Weber, Corpl. Edward, City of Lond. Yeomanry.
Weisberg, Pte. Joseph, 10th Royal Fusiliers.
Weisenberg, Pte. Solly, 9th Oxford and Bucks. L.I.
Wilson, Pte. Joseph, 2nd Grenadier Guards.
Winter, Pte. Emanuel, Army Pay Corps.
Wise, Pte. Jack, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.
Wolffe, Pte. Ernest P., King's African Rifles.
Woolf, Trooper Hyam, 1st County of Lond. Yeomanry.
Wright, Pte. Bert, 11th Middlesex.
Yules, Gunner R. L., Royal Marine Artillery.

ACCOMMODATING THE JEWISH REFUGEES.

MR. LANDAU DESCRIBES THE WORK.

At a meeting held yesterday week in the Council Room of the Central Synagogue, Hallam Street, Mr. Hermann Landau, who presided, explained what was being done for the 6,000 Jewish Refugees from Belgium by the Jews' Temporary Shelter at their premises in Leman Street and at other places. Mr. Landau was followed by a number of speakers representing congregations in various parts of London, who discussed methods of relieving the Shelter by accommodating refugees in their own districts.

The Chairman said that the difference between the treatment of refugees by their Christian fellow citizens and themselves was very considerable—in their own case the difficulties being much greater. The British Government were spending about 7s. 6d. per head, so sure were they that within a day or two of their arrival the refugees were provided for by a home—offers of hospitality pouring in from all directions. He did not mean that the Jewish community was not also doing much. On the contrary, they were doing a great deal, but their difficulties were in some cases almost insurmountable. To take, in the first instance, the experiences of the Shelter, there were 110 beds at that institution, and when he told them that they had had from 100 to

900 ARRIVALS AT A TIME,

coming at all times of the day (the 900 arrived at 10 o'clock at night), they would imagine the trouble it was to find them shelter for the night. The Shelter at once set to work to establish committees to deal with the different needs of the refugees. First, an information bureau was opened where they could learn about relatives here, changing of money, and about passports, permits, and a variety of other things. He had appealed to the editors of the Yiddish papers in the East End, and they had issued evening editions asking inhabitants round about the Shelter to offer hospitality for the night, and he was pleased to say a very large number of working class people came to the Shelter and took away many hundreds of refugees. Then they arranged a location bureau to ascertain how best to accommodate them. In some instances they had to pay, as the people were so poor that they could not keep them more than a night or two. It became necessary that these homes should be visited to satisfy the Shelter as to sanitary and other conditions, and another committee was appointed for this purpose. Of the considerable number of those who offered hospitality, he was afraid most expected professors. They did have some professional men, but the bulk were working-class people—some of the poorest kind. So they had

A HOSPITALITY BUREAU,

which had to be very careful to send the right people to the right homes. This bureau had to take every possible care in housing these refugees for the reason that the large majority were orthodox and a great many were ultra-orthodox. Many of them were greatly in need of clothing, and a clothing department, under the management of Mrs. Edward Davis, had done a great deal of good. Another difficulty had been the tremendous quantity of luggage—chiefly feather bedding—which the 6,000 arrivals had brought, and to hold which a house had to be hired. It was to the credit of those who had dealt with this difficulty that each one ultimately obtained his luggage. In addition to paying in many cases for the housing in private dwellings of the refugees they had to pay for their support. The Shelter, which could serve meals for only one hundred and fifty at a time, had had recourse to the premises belonging to Mr. Monnickendam—who had been very kind—where six hundred people were given three meals a day, under the immediate supervision of the Shelter. Then they acquired a big building in Poland Street, which was now excellently managed by Mr. Ernst Schiff. There were a large number of students from the Universities of Liège, Brussels, Ghent, and Antwerp. For these they had been fortunate enough to make arrangements at King's College and University College, where they would be permitted to continue their studies without fees, and they ought to be very thankful to Dr. Gollancz for supervising these arrangements. Most of the students had been put up at the North London Jewish Club. Smaller hostels had been arranged in several places where they were able to get a house free and furnish cheaply. And now the Manchester Hotel was being opened as a hostel, under the management of Mrs. J. Gluckstein, Mr. Jacob, and Mr. George Levy.

IN THE PROVINCES

the communities in Bristol, Sheffield, Birmingham, Dublin and Liverpool had offered to care for refugees, and to Bristol and Sheffield a fair number had already been dispatched. It was hoped that other towns would follow this example. The occupation of most of the refugees was one which, unfortunately, they could make very little use of in this country—that of diamond polishing. Most of the Jews living in Antwerp had been engaged in the diamond trade. What was wanted at that meeting was the advice of those present as to how to make provision for the refugees in their respective neighbourhoods. But whatever could be done must not be allowed to affect the means which *must* be supplied to the Shelter. Mr. Landau, in the course of his remarks, paid a tribute to the labours of Messrs. Otto Schiff, Ernst Schiff, and Kopetsky, and other of his co-workers.

Some Suggestions.

The CHIEF RABBI said the great problem in providing for the refugees was that the support given to a local hostel should not exhaust the charitableness of those in that locality. The central hostels supervised by the Shelter, where the thousands were being dealt with, must not be forgotten. Dr. Hertz recalled a crisis similar to the present one which he had experienced fifteen years ago in South Africa, when from five thousand to seven thousand Jewish people summarily expelled from the Boer War area had to be provided for by a community of five or six thousand in Cape Town.

Miss KATE HALFORD gave the experiences of the Union of Jewish Women in their efforts to place the more educated families with private homes. The Hampstead Hostel had taken thirty people, and the Union had received much help from various synagogues. Hostels had been started by the Portuguese community and in Dalston and St. John's Wood. Many of the refugees had been extremely well-to-do in Belgium and had a great objection to going into hostels. Altogether the Union had so far placed about 280 of the arrivals.

Mr. ALBERT M. WOOLF suggested that at every synagogue the members should be approached, and where they had not sufficient accommodation to put people up they should contribute weekly towards the provision being made locally and centrally for the refugees. He was going to visit Glasgow, where he would try to get people to provide accommodation and, where they could not do so, funds.

The question was raised of small loans which some of the refugees had asked, for, and Mrs. NATHANIEL L. COHEN suggested approaching the Board of Guardians to make use of the Baroness de Hirsch bequest for this purpose.

Mr. OTTO SCHIFF referred to the understanding by which the Board was to look after the resident poor and the Shelter to see to the refugees. He dealt with class difficulties met with in housing the refugees. If they received offers of hospitality from five hundred people, they would be fairly satisfied for the present—providing the influx did not increase.

The Rev. D. WASSERZUG explained the difficulties among North London Jews in providing accommodation in their homes, and urged the Shelter to encourage the policy of local hostels.

M. A. SPIELMANN said the New West End Synagogue had decided not to encourage accommodation by private individuals, but to help the work being done centrally at the Shelter and Manchester Hotel. A statement would be useful as to how far the synagogues should go.

The Rev. H. L. PRICE asked whether it was possible to prepare a list of residents, more particularly in North and North-East London who were prepared to take refugees at a charge.

Mr. A. SOLOMONS said he would like to see every synagogue in England, Scotland, and Ireland with its hostel to take an interest in.

The Rev. M. ROSENBAUM was in favour of small local hostels. In South London they could keep up three houses—about sixty people—but they must have assistance in furnishing the hostels.

The Rev. W. LEVIN said the question was not entirely a Jewish one. Would it not, therefore, be desirable to approach the Local Government Board for assistance if they found their funds drying up?

Mr. A. M. WOOLF suggested the model dwellings for housing refugees. Twenty-five or thirty per cent. were said to be empty a short time ago, and they might be able to get a number at a reduced rent. The difficulties that might arise through sickness in the herded conditions at the hostels would be very serious.

Mr. A. M. WARTSKI and Mr. H. B. COHEN gave their views of the problem as it affected North and South London respectively.

The CHAIRMAN dealt with many of the suggestions made by the speakers. He announced that steps had been taken with a view to emigrating some of the young men to America.

THE REFUGEES AT THE MANCHESTER HOTEL.

CONSECRATION OF THE HOSTEL.

On Tuesday afternoon the Manchester Hotel was formally opened as a hostel for Jewish War refugees. The dedication ceremony was performed by the Chief Rabbi. There was a representative attendance of lady and gentlemen workers in the community, headed by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild. There were also present a representative of the Local Government Board, the Medical Officer of Health for the City, and the Chairman of the City of London Sanitary Committee.

The CHIEF RABBI, after reciting Psalm cxlvi. and appropriate scriptural selections, offered up a מ' שברך for the workers and supporters of the Home, and the following dedication prayer:—

> Sovereign of the universe, look down from Thy holy habitation, and in mercy and favour accept the prayer and supplication of Thy children who are assembled here to consecrate this Home to be a shelter to the homeless. O Lord, who lovest the stranger in giving him food and raiment, shield this their abode, that no evil befall it. May sickness and sorrow not come nigh unto it nor the voice of lamentation be heard within its walls. O Thou, who healest the broken-hearted and bindest up their wounds, pour forth Thy blessings upon those who take shelter in this Home. Preserve them from all evil, preserve their lives. May Thy gracious promise be realised in them: Blessed shalt thou be when thou comest in, blessed when thou goest out. Bless our noble King, bless the Royal Family, bless our dear country. Bless us all with the threefold blessing of old, and preserve Thou us all; cause Thy countenance to shine upon us and pour Thy grace upon us; turn Thou Thy face unto us, guard us and guide us, and grant us peace. Amen.

NEW WEST END SYNAGOGUE.

We understand that considerable dissatisfaction is felt among the many members of the New West End Synagogue by reason of the Congregation not having fallen into line with other congregations by providing local hostels for Jewish Belgian refugees.

Members of the Congregation who are desirous of helping in this good work are requested to place themselves into communication with Mr. Arthur E. Franklin, 21, Cornhill, E.C.

The East End Committee for Poor and Refugees is arranging a Flower Day on Sunday, the 15th, in aid of the Belgian refugees. The Committee will be glad to receive the assistance of young ladies over sixteen years of age. Miss Jessie Herzberg, one of the Hon. Secretaries, is in attendance at the office, 4, Fulbourne Street, Whitechapel, every evening except Friday.

Rabbi I. I. Mattuck, in the course of a sermon on "Social Service" at the Liberal Synagogue last Saturday, appealed for support for the Jewish Belgian Refugees, in the shape of contributions and donations for a Home to be maintained by the synagogue. Although, he said, there were many calls upon the members of the synagogue, he was sure they would respond liberally to such a deserving appeal.

A concert will be given next Sunday by Mr. John Turgill at the West Central Jewish Lads' Club, 38, Fitzroy Square, in aid of the Belgian Jewish Refugees Fund (JEWISH CHRONICLE and *Jewish World* collection). Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary of the Club at one shilling each.

A meeting to consider the ways and means to assist the Jewish Shelter Committee was held on Sunday at the Public Hall, Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate. Mr. S. Weber presided. Dayan L. Mendelsohn addressed the meeting on the sufferings and privations of the refugees. A Committee was formed consisting of the Boards of Management of the West and East Ham Congregations, together with the Committees of the Ladies' Benevolent Societies connected with the two synagogues. It was decided to invite the Upton Park Synagogue and the Achei Ameth Benefit Society to co-operate. The following were elected: Dayan Mendelsohn, President; Mr. A. E. Abrahams, Treasurer; and Messrs. L. Norden and J. Joseph, Joint Secretaries. It was suggested that the Committee should consider the possibility of opening and maintaining hostels, &c. A collection was made to form a nucleus for a fund, and several present promised a weekly subscription to defray the cost; at the same time a number of members promised articles of furniture. Mr. A. E. Abrahams headed the list with a donation of fifty guineas, and Mr. A. Michaels promised twenty-five winter coats for children.

Under the auspices of the Wandsworth, Battersea and Balham Jewish Ladies' Guild, a dance, in aid of the Jewish Belgian Refugees JEWISH CHRONICLE and *Jewish World* Fund will be held in the Battersea Town Hall, Lavender Hill, S.W., on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst. Tickets can be obtained of the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. P. Harris, 32b, Lavender Sweep, S.W.

MORE CASUALTIES TO JEWS.

Capt. J. D. Waley, 7th Royal Fusiliers. Wounded in chest; making good progress.

Capt. H. S. Oppenheimer, King's (Liverpool Regt.). Wounded.

Lance-Corpl. Alfred Levene, 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Wounded; now in Leicester Hospital.

Pte. Harry Smith (Schneiders), 1st East Surrey. Wounded; now returned to regiment.

Trooper Abraham Süss, 1st Royal Dragoons. Now in Millbank Hospital.

Pte. M. Rosenberg, Black Watch. Wounded; now in Oxford Hospital.

Pte. T. Myers, King's Royal Rifles. Killed in action.

Gunner C. Maurice, R.F.A. Wounded.

Pte. Judah Pyzer, 2nd Lincoln Regiment. Wounded; now in Plymouth Hospital.

Pte. H. Jones, 2nd Welsh Regiment. Wounded; now returned to regiment.

Sergt. Morris Bamberg, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers. Wounded; now returned to regiment.

Corpl. G. Bernard, 12th Lancers. Wounded.

Gunner W. Ellis, R.F.A. Wounded.

Lance-Corpl. G. Jacobs, 1st Suffolk Regt. Missing.

Pte. A. Isaacson, 1st Lincoln Regt. Missing.

Pte. A. Barnett, 1st Lincoln Regt. Missing.

Sergt. H. Jacobs, K.R.R. Wounded.

Stoker J. Cohen was at first reported to have been lost on H.M.S. "Cressy." His parents have now received a letter from him from Holland, where he is interned.

Trooper Abraham Süss, now in the Millbank Hospital, told an interesting narrative to the Chaplain of how he was wounded. His regiment, the 1st Royal Dragoons, was stationed in South Africa, and, together with another Jewish soldier, named Trooper J. Levine, he proceeded to Belgium early last month. For a week his regiment was fighting principally in trenches day and night. The country was not suitable for cavalry action, and so they fought dismounted. The rifle fire of the enemy was poor, as one day he and a party of comrades were crossing an open field when they were attacked by a large party of Germans, but not a single shot took effect. On October 21st, his section was just leaving a trench in the country near Ypres, being relieved by a party of Life Guards, when a shell exploded over their heads. Seven men fell, of whom one was killed outright. Süss received shrapnel wounds in the back and hands. He was at once picked up by the R.A.M.C. men who, helped by an officer of that Corps, carried him on a stretcher under heavy fire across several ploughed fields and past many trenches to a place of safety. The R.A.M.C. men ran terrible risks in the discharge of their duty, and their work was wonderfully well done. Süss was also attacked by bronchitis, as a result of exposure in the trenches, but is now rapidly picking up strength and recovering from his wounds.

JEWS IN THE COLONIAL CONTINGENTS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SYDNEY.

The anticipation of the Rev. M. Adler, in your columns of August 14th, that there would be a considerable number of Jews in the colonial contingents, has been fully realised. Here in Australia, where training is obligatory for all young men, they have been called out in their full numbers for local defence, and great is the disappointment of Area Officers and others in similar positions that their duties retain them at the depôts. But the Oversea Expeditionary Forces have all been constituted from voluntary recruits, and among these Jews are present in large numbers. They sailed in the New Zealand contingent which captured Samoa, and in the New South Wales expedition which occupied New Guinea and the neighbouring islands. No lists of names are yet available beyond that of the New Guinea force (which included five Jews), but in the Infantry Division and Light Horse Brigade, who are sailing at the end of September from Australia Jews are present in large numbers, both among the officers and the ranks, and the commander of the Fourth Brigade to follow is a coreligionist, Colonel Monash. Here, in Sydney, Jewish sailors and soldiers have been attending synagogue each successive Sabbath to be called to the Reading of the Law and to receive a special prayer-book given by the congregation. The synagogue itself contributed a member of its Board of Management (Lieut. A. W. Hyman, Light Horse), and its doorkeeper, whose full wages were guaranteed to his household in his absence. In one family, named Goldring, all three sons have been enrolled, two as infantry lieutenants, and one as an artillery driver, and Jews have been accepted alike in the Light Horse, the Artillery, the Engineers, the Infantry, the Transport, and the Medical units.

A still larger number are disappointed at being relegated to the local defence force, as the Expeditionary Force is being constituted of specially picked men, already well-trained to their duties. Similar determination is reported from each of the other Australasian cities. The presence of a large contingent of sailors and soldiers, and the special character of Rabbi Cohen's sermon, gave a military tone, as solemn as it was inspiring, to the New Year's Service here.

Jewish contributions are also prominent in the substantial collections raised in every city, and, last but by no means least, our Jewish sisters have been active and leading workers in the Red Cross helpers, the Regimental comforts movement, and the Belgian relief collection, to mention some of the more noticeable activities. Even the Jewish schoolchildren have made most praiseworthy and successful endeavours to help.

FRESH GERMAN MISDEEDS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PETROGRAD.

Horrifying accounts have reached here from Poland of the latest German misdeeds on their march to Warsaw. The Jews appear to have been singled out by the invaders, who made repeated attempts to enlist their support through endeavours to recall the Beilis case and other acts of persecution in Russia. However, as this method failed, the Germans resorted to force. In every townlet the first question of the German Commander was "where is the Rabbi?" Wild outbursts followed in some places when the Germans were informed that the Rabbis had fled. In one townlet they fired and killed a Jewess and her daughter. In many places the Rabbis were made hostages, and the Jews were ordered to find food, clothes, and other articles for the army, under the threat of their spiritual heads being shot. The greater parts of the Jewish townlets Dzulogintze and Krasnostav are in ruins. Not only did the Germans pillage everything while on their way, but they also forced the people to repair the roads for them and to "serve" in their army. Naturally those who could escaped to Warsaw from the small places around that city. Despite the great influx exemplary order reigned, and the papers praised the excellent behaviour of the Jews in their terrible plight. Among the people killed at Warsaw by bombs from German aeroplanes was a Jewish boy, Moses Finkelstein, aged seven.

The Jews who remained at home or who returned to their townlets after the Russian successes greeted the re-entry of the troops with great enthusiasm. Nevertheless, Polish anti-Semites have again found means of libelling the Jews, denouncing them as traitors. Their stories were, however, once more disproved by Russian secret agents.

THE GERMANS AT LODZ.

During their presence at Lodz the Germans not only seized many Jewish hostages, but they also created such difficulties for the Jewish newspapers that they have ceased to appear. Near Lodz a German soldier shot at two Jews who were reciting their prayers and severely wounded them. The German officer in command apologised to the community for the act, and promised to execute the soldier. The people, however, attached little importance to his assurances. The Jewish townlet Prushkoff was pillaged by the Germans. At Novomiesto the invaders forced the Jews to ferry them across the river under heavy firing.

At Kieltzi and at Radom the Poles have plundered many Jewish shops, and marked their own houses with icons. Even the endeavours of priests to arrest the rioting failed. On the return of the Russians to those cities the Poles denounced many Jews to the authorities as pro-Germans. The latter arrested some of our coreligionists, but after an investigation they released them, and prohibited the Polish agitation.

THIRTY RUSSIAN RABBIS IMPRISONED IN GERMANY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PETROGRAD.

About thirty Russian Rabbis, who were staying at German spas on the day of the declaration of war, were imprisoned in fortresses as spies. Through the efforts of Rabbi Dr. Hildesheimer and of influential Jewish bodies the Rabbis were released and obtained Permits to return to Russia.

JEWS IN THE SOUTHERN COMMAND.

An official return dated 28th October has been forwarded to the Chaplain by the General Officer of the Southern Command, in which it is stated there are 227 Jewish soldiers attached to this area.

MORE RUSSO-JEWISH HEROES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PETROGRAD.

The Russo-Jewish soldiers, Feigenson and Moritz, have obtained the Order of St. George for bravery in the battlefield. A brother of the hero Feigenson has received permission to join the army, although he is only fourteen years old. The Russian Commander-in-Chief, Grand Duke Nicholas, has personally expressed his thanks to the Jewish hero, Tabatznikoff (who, as I stated last week, received the Order of St. George) for leading seven Russians against eighteen Austrians, and capturing the latter. Another Russo-Jewish lad, aged fifteen, last week died like a hero, having led a German column to the Russian forces, instead of directing it to a Polish townlet as the enemy demanded. During the fight the Germans were cut up, but the boy was killed, too.

At Ekaterinoslav two Jewish school boys escaped to the theatre of operations with the intention of "joining the army."

GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE AND THE JEWS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PETROGRAD.

The Jewish community of Wilna has sent a message of sympathy to the Grand Duke Constantine on the death of his son, Prince Oleg, from wounds inflicted upon him in a battle. The Grand Duke immediately invited a Jewish deputation to his residence and thanked them for the message.

BARON H. GUNZBURG IN THE HORSE GUARDS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PETROGRAD.

Baron H. Günzburg has enlisted in the Horse Guards as a volunteer.

The *Novoe Vremya* has printed the following appreciation of services of Jews in the field: "The Jewish soldiers are highly praised; there are many volunteers among them, and no deserters; they are all fine fellows!"

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

Capt. A. E. Elkan, N.R., has been appointed second in command (with rank of Lieut.-Col.) of the No. 1 Battalion of the N.W. Regt. National Volunteer Reserve. Mr. D. Goodman has been appointed Senior Major, Adjutant, and Organising Officer; Capt. P. Bernstein, N.R., Major commanding A Company; and Mr. G. Tuck, Lieut., A Company; and Capt. A. F. Joseph, N.R., Major commanding B Company. The object of the National Volunteer Reserve is to provide a reserve force of trained men between 30 and 45 years of age, who are prevented through the absolute necessity of providing for dependents or disqualified by slight myopia from joining any of H.M. forces. Its headquarters are at Trafalgar House, 11 and 12, Waterloo Place, S.W.

IMPORTANT PROMOTIONS.

Flight-Lieutenant Reginald L. Marix, D.S.O., announces the official *Gazette*, has been promoted to the rank of Flight-Commander, with seniority October 31st.

It was Lieut. Marix, it will be remembered, who affected so much damage to the Zeppelin shed at Dusseldorf recently.

Flight Sub-Lieutenant C. F. Lan-Davis has been promoted to the rank of Flight Lieutenant with seniority of October 31st.

FROM THE SCHOOL AT HAYES.

Mr. I. Ellis, superintendent of the Jewish Industrial School, Hayes, is compiling a roll of honour of old boys from the school who are serving in His Majesty's Forces. It is, of course, difficult to keep in touch with all who have joined the Army, but a goodly number of names are on the list, including many from over the seas, and it is interesting to note that at least five old boys have come over from Canada with the Dominion contingent, and are at present at Salisbury. To these and others on service Mr. Ellis is sending parcels of tobacco and cigarettes. Among the names on the roll of honour are the following: Sergt.-Master Tailor T. Abrahams (Welsh Regiment), Ptes. G. Garratt, S. Goodman, and M. Goldstein (Royal Field Artillery), Drivers M. Kramer and S. Lewis (Army Service Corps), Corpl. C. Driver (East Surreys), Pte. Rosen (West Yorks), Pte. Morris Lewis (2nd East Essex), Corpl. M. Beckerwich (4th Middlesex), Pte. A. Freedman (Royal Engineers), Pte. L. Silver and Pte. A. Abrahams (Royal Marine Light Infantry), Pte. H. Miller and Pte. M. Sherd (Manchester Regiment), Pte. Isaac Gleik (Royal Field Artillery), Pte. L. Starefield (106 Winnipeg, Canadian Volunteer Force), Pte. A. Cohen (Field Ambulance, Canadian Force), Pte. N. Cohen (Queen's Own Canadian Rifles), Pte. D. Chapin (90th Winnipeg Regiment), Pte. G. Koonevitch (106th Winnipeg), Pte. S. Solomons (1st Elgin Brigade), Pte. S. Pooner (16th Light Horse), Pte. H. Baras (Royal Canadian Dragoons), Pte. A. Abel (British Columbia Horse), Lance.-Corpl. M. Black (Hull Battalion, East Yorks), and S. Bann (Hull Battalion, East Yorks).

News has reached Mr. Ellis of the death of Mr. George W. Cooper, the drill instructor of the school.

TRAINING OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Second-Lieut. J. H. Levey, Gordon Highlanders, has been seconded for service under the Admiralty in connection with the training of the officers of the Royal Naval Brigades.

FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Miss Sybil Da Costa has written a stirring poem, entitled "God Save England," and intends to devote the proceeds of its sale to the National Relief Fund. She proposes to arrange a special day on which ladies could dispose of copies, if a sufficient number of ladies signify their intention to help in her "Poem War Relief Fund." Meanwhile, copies of the poem may be obtained of the authoress at 69, Carlton Mansions, N.W. Miss Da Costa, it is interesting to note, has sent a copy to the Prince of Wales, who has graciously accepted it. In a letter of acknowledgment, the Treasurer to His Royal Highness writes:—

> MADAM,—I am desired by the Prince of Wales to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst., enclosing your poem, "God Save England," a copy of which His Royal Highness is graciously pleased to accept. The proceeds of the sale, which you say will be handed to the National Fund, will be very welcome.

For the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund Mr. Oswald Stoll has arranged a great entertainment to take place at the Coliseum on Sunday evening, the 15th inst. Already Mr. George Robey, Mr. Seymour Hicks, Miss Isobel Elsom, Mr. Vernon Watson, Mr. Fred Emney, Mr. Gerald Kirby and Chorus, Mr. Edward Sass, the Follies (under the direction of Mr. Dan Everard), the Royal Choral Society, and Mr. Barclay Gammon have offered their services. The free use of the Coliseum is being given by Mr. Stoll. The Management, Orchestra and the entire Staff are giving their services for this occasion, and the whole of the proceeds without any deduction whatsoever will be given to the Fund. The prices of the seats are as follows:—Balcony 1s., Grand Tier 1s. 6d., Stalls 2s., Royal Circle 2s. 6d., Grand Tier Stalls 3s., Orchestra Stalls 3s., Balcony Stalls 4s., Fauteuils 5s. and 7s. 6d., Boxes by arrangement.

PRIEST AND RABBI MARCH TOGETHER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PETROGRAD.

A pleasant incident is reported from Britchani (Bessarabia), where the war has brushed aside racial and religious antagonism. At a recent procession of flags held in aid of the War Fund, the Priest and the Rabbi marched side by side and co-operated in the patriotic collection.

THE SITUATION IN GALICIA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PETROGRAD.

According to the latest advices, the Hungarian troops have plundered the shops (mostly Jewish) at Stari Sambor. The Jewish quarter of Halicz has also been burnt by the retreating Austrians. In one town the Russian commander arrested forty Jews for spreading rumours. Twenty of them were released on the receipt of a contribution of 100,000 kronen. In some places the Russian authorities have carried out searches and returned to the Jewish owners the goods stolen from their shops and houses by Poles.

A REGRETTABLE BLUNDER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PETROGRAD.

Great surprise is expressed at the fact that a Jewish soldier, who had lost his arm in a battle, and who was recuperating in a town near Moscow, last week received an order to leave the place. As his services in the army were no longer required, he was directed to proceed to a Polish town which, as a matter of fact, was occupied by the Germans.

THE JEWISH LADS' BRIGADE AND THE WAR.

The following officers, managers, staff and members of the Manchester companies of the Jewish Lads' Brigade have joined the Army:—S. L. Mandleberg, Lancashire Fusiliers; N. J. Laski, Lancashire Fusiliers; S. Frankenburg, Red Cross Society; S. L. Cohen, Royal Fusiliers; B. H. Rothband, Inns of Court O.T.C.; H. Gicht, Royal Engineers; J. W. Nolan, Royal Engineers; S. Maybloom, Liverpool Regt.; A. Jacobson, Liverpool Regt.; L. Rafsky, King's Royal Rifles; I. Lewin, Royal Scots; J. A. Cohen, R.A.M.C.; H. Bernstein, King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt.; J. Haft, Highland Light Infantry; and E. Kram, Manchester Regt.

SERVICES FOR JEWISH SOLDIERS.

On Sunday last the Chaplain held a Parade for Divine Service at the headquarters of the 17th County of London Batt. in Hatfield. The old Elizabethan Banqueting Hall on Lord Salisbury's estate was lent for the service, and a party of thirty-five men belonging o the 17th and 18th County of London and the Army Service Corps were present. Mr. Adler then proceeded to the Beech Hill Barracks in Barnet, where a number of men of the 4th Royal Fusiliers Reserve Battalion and the 7th Middlesex Regt. were assembled for service. At each of these Parades the new Prayer-Books were used for the first time.

The Chaplain is holding a service next Sunday, at 12, for the Canadian soldiers at the West Down Camp, Salisbury Plain. He has also on hand the organisation of a series of weekly services for the prisoners of War in the camps at Olympia, Frimley and Newbury.

JEWISH SOLDIERS AT THE WHITE CITY.

The Commandant has reported to the Chaplain that there are 112 Jewish officers, N.C.O.'s and men at the White City. Services at the Hammersmith Synagogue on Sunday mornings will shortly be arranged.

ECONOMIC CRISIS AT ODESSA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PETROGRAD.

The influx of refugees into Odessa has considerably increased the usually very large number of Jewish poor in the city, and the economic crisis reigning everywhere is making itself heavily felt there. The contractor for the Korobka (the kosher meat tax) has deemed it advisable to forego a deposit of 50,000 roubles, finding that the income from the tax was now too small to pay the expenses. In other words, vast numbers of our coreligionists economise, and almost refrain from a meat diet. The action of the contractor has created a sensation, as the funds of the Korobka are used to support the Jewish public institutions, which are now more than ever in need of money.

THE GERMANS IN WEST POLAND.

Writing from Petrograd to the *North Mail* under date October 29th, Mr. Harold Williams states: One of the most lamentable sights in war is that of refugees fleeing before the advancing enemy. When the Germans were approaching Warsaw I met on the roads leading to the city thousands of men, women, and children, hastening on foot, in carts and carriages, and on horseback, to the spacious shelter of the capital. All these thousands—there were more than 65,000—found shelter in Warsaw during the days of the storm. With marvellous rapidity Polish and Jewish committees found homes for them in private dwellings and empty shoolhouses and factories. For ten days they rested here, and then came the glad news that the Germans were retreating.

PRISONER IN GERMANY.

The Chaplain has received the following letter from Pte. J. Fierman, of the 9th Lancers, now in Hanover. Mr. Adler was informed by another soldier of the same regiment that he had been with Fierman in the famous charge of the 9th Lancers at Mons, and that he had seen his head shot off by a shell. Fortunately this turns out to be an error, as the following letter testifies.

Kriegsgefangenensendung.
Pte. J. Fierman,
Munster-Lager, Hanover,
Germany.

Sir,—I am writing you just a few lines to let you know that I have been taken prisoner, and also that there are a large number of Belgian Jews here. The Jewish authorities have been making enquiries about us, and I am sorry to say that I was the only one of the English Jews down here. I have nothing more to write at present, so I finish my card, hoping to be on the next Chanucah parade very shortly.

THE PROPOSED JEWISH BATTALION.

THE REV. MICHAEL ADLER AND THE WAR OFFICE.

REMARKABLE ACTION.

The following correspondence has taken place between the Rev. Michael Adler, B.A., the Jewish Chaplain, and the War Office:—

38, Hallam Street, Portland Place, W.
28th October, 1914.

Dear Mr. Cubitt,—I hope you will not mind my troubling you with the following matter, and that you will take any action necessary to carry out my views. It has come to my knowledge that certain Jewish gentlemen have written to the War Office suggesting the formation of a so-called "Jewish" Battalion. I therefore desire to make it perfectly clear to the authorities of the War Office that this movement is totally irresponsible, and has received no countenance whatever from any influential member of the Jewish community. The matter has been very carefully considered both by the military and civilian representatives of our community, and they are practically unanimous in deciding that no such Battalion is desirable or necessary. Should you require any further information on the subject I will gladly send it to you.

Believe me to be, yours sincerely,
Michael Adler,
Chaplain.

B. B. Cubitt, Esq.,
War Office.

War Office, London, S.W.
1st November, 1914.

Sir,—I am commanded by the Army Council to thank you for your letter of the 28th October, 1914, and to inform you that it has been decided not to sanction the formation of a "Jewish" Battalion.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
B. B. Cubitt.

Rev. Michael Adler,
38, Hallam Street,
Portland Place, W.

38, Hallam Street, Portland Place, W.
2nd November, 1914.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 1st. I wish to tender my most cordial acknowledgments to the Army Council for the action they have taken in declining to sanction the formation of a "Jewish" Battalion. I desire again to assure them that this proposal was entirely opposed to the wishes and views of every representative member of the Jewish community.

At the same time, may I be allowed to point out the facts to date as regards enlistment on the part of English Jews. In proportion to the general population, the members of the Jewish faith ought to contribute from 3,000 to 3,200 men to the various branches of H.M. Forces. Up to the present time, names of over 4,000 men have been returned to me, and additional names are pouring in day by day.

I hope later on to send full details of the exact number of enlistments on the part of English Jews as far as they are made known to me.

I remain, yours obediently,
Michael Adler,
Chaplain.

B. B. Cubitt, Esq.

BIRMINGHAM.

A public meeting of the members of the congregation was held on Sunday, the Rev. A. Cohen, B.A., in the Chair. There was a large and representative gathering. The Chairman explained the *raison d'être* of the meeting, and enlarged upon the enormous part played by Belgium in the opening phase of the hostilities, and appropriately likened the gallant little nation to a tiny David opposing an enormous Goliath. "Therefore," he said, "what we are about to do, and are doing for her brave sons and daughters, must not be thought of as charity but as a debt, and a debt which can never be adaquately discharged." The Chairman spoke of the rapid progress already made by the acting Committee. Within a week, a hostel had been acquired, overhauled, and practically completely equipped. All that was now necessary was for the community to come forward and give generously in money and kind. Mentioning some instances of generous support, the Chairman referred to the offer of Mr. M. Stern, to furnish and equip a home for about three families, entirely at his own expense.

Mrs. G. Nathan, Chairman of the House Committee, moved:—

> That this meeting of Birmingham Jews places on record its deep sympathy with the refugees from France and Belgium, who have been compelled to flee for safety to this country, and pledges itself, in addition to assisting the efforts of the main Committee, to maintain hostels for the care of the Jewish refugees.

Mrs. Nathan said it was an honour to be asked to help in such a cause, but the extent of assistance would depend solely upon income. They had already secured the services of a Jewish matron, and the Home would be carried on on strictly orthodox lines. Further, Dr. Berlyn and Miss R. Barnett had kindly consented to act as Hon. Medical Officer and Nurse respectively. She was sure that their guests would receive a warm welcome, and would find there a real home, if only a temporary one. They had also decided to institute a "pound day," and the hostel would be open to visitors on two afternoons a week. Everything that could be done would be done to make these unfortunate people forget, if only for a time, their terrible experiences.

Mrs. John Phillips, who seconded the motion, said she was confident that there would be no need to persuade anybody to give. She drew attention to the kindly and material assistance rendered to the Committee by their non-Jewish friends and read a lengthy list of substantial and useful gifts given by them.

Mr. I. L. Jacobs, President of the congregation, in supporting the motion, said it was their plain duty to see to it that their guests wanted for nothing. They had been asked to accommodate fifty, but if the necessity arose they would take a hundred, and even more.

Mr. Adolph Myers, the Belgian Consul, who was received with cheers, thanked the Chairman for his kind remarks. He said that the simile of David and Goliath was very *àpropos*, and added that the David still had a few more stones left in his sling. It was impossible to do enough for Belgium and it was also impossible to realise half of what they had done for England. There were over two thousand refugees at present in Birmingham, and when the invader had been driven back a vast amount of money would be required, in order to compensate and repatriate them when they came into their own. This, he felt sure, would be at no distant date.

Mr. L. Goodman, the Treasurer, confined his remarks to business—pure and simple. They wanted the meeting's sympathy, he said, but they wanted the meeting's money more. They were not asking for large sums, but so that the Committee should be assured of a definite income, they wanted regular weekly subscriptions, however small. Further, they required books, newspapers in French, games of chess, etc., but above all, they wanted offers of temporary employment for the able-bodied men. Mr. Goodman read a list of articles of which the Committee stood in need and hoped that his appeal would have immediately good results.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Weinschenk, the Hon. Interpreter, offered to give up two or three evenings per week in order to teach the refugees English.

Mr. A. A. Jacobs proposed that the self-elected Committee be recognised and sanctioned by the community.

Mr. L. A. Dight seconded the motion, which was carried.

LEEDS.

A meeting of the Jewish Belgian Relief Committee was held on Sunday at the Jewish Institute. The Rev. M. Abrahams, B.A., presided. The Chairman announced that four houses had been offered to the Committee, and furnished accommodation for a family of four and two respectively. He stated that he thought another two houses would be available. Mr. L. Gottliffe, Treasurer, made a statement as to the funds already in hand, from which it appeared that already about £10 per week had been promised, as a result of a partial canvass, and it was hoped that this sum would be materially increased. Mr. B. Manson, Secretary, announced that in addition to the family of six that was already in Leeds. another family was expected to arrive this week. Incidentally, it may be remarked that the refugees who have already arrived have created a favourable and sympathetic impression. Many persons have visited them, and extended invitations of hospitality. The Committee appeal to the local community for furniture. Any offers will be gratefully received by the Rev. M. Abrahams, 17, Louis Street.

A public mass meeting, under the auspices of the Belgian Refugees Committee, was held at the Lovell Road Council School on Sunday. The Rev. M. Abrahams appealed to all classes of the community to co-operate in the necessary duties of all coreligionists at such a period in their history. He pointed out that funds were urgently and immediately needed. Rabbis I. H. Daiches and H. Hurwitz delivered impressive appeals for support. Mr. B. Manson outlined the work accomplished by the Provisional Committee during the week. Offers of many houses had been made, and a substantial sum promised each week towards maintenance. The Committee had decided to send for families immediately houses were ready. The Rev. S. Manson and Messrs. A. Feldman, J. Cohen, L. Gottliffe, S. Wolfson, I. Richman, B. Hart, H. M. Simans, A. Yewdall, and M. H. Gordon spoke in support of the movement. The meeting unanimously approved the proposed organisation, and a Canvassing Committee was enrolled. The following were elected: The Rev. M. Abrahams, Chairman; Messrs. A. Yewdall, Vice-Chairman; L. Gotliffe, Treasurer; B. Manson, Hon. Secretary; and a Committee.

A Leeds Jewish soldier, Corpl. J. Masson, of the 1st West Yorkshire Regiment, is a prisoner in Germany and is suffering from two bullet wounds in the shoulder and one in the back. His mother, who lives at 9, Carr Road, Leeds, received from the military authorities last week a notice to the effect that her son had been missing since September 22nd. This week, however, she received a postcard from him in which he says he is a prisoner in Germany. He adds that his wounds are progressing nicely, and that he thinks that it is very good of the German Government to let him write. Masson, who is twenty-six years of age, has been in the Army seven years. Just before the war broke he enlisted for another five years.

Capt. Clive Behrens, R.F.A., recruiting officer for the Malton District, addressed a large gathering of North and East Yorkshire agriculturists at the George Hotel, Malton, on Saturday evening. He said he had twenty-one wounded soldiers staying at his residence, and their experiences proved how very determined the Germans were, and how they had a total disregard for life. Speaking of the need for recruits, Capt. Behrens said he knew how necessary it was to have men to work the land, but in the present crisis even that must be held as a secondary consideration. He himself was prepared to let every man on his farm go to the front.

Among the prisoners of war interned at Lofthouse Park is Rabbi Halperin, of Gateshead. The wives and families of some of these prisoners are in a destitute condition, and vigorous efforts are being made to relieve their distress. Those whose wives are other than of Austrian or German birth are being relieved by a fund which is at the disposal of the American Consul. The others, however, must be assisted by the local Jewish authorities. As a result of the representations made, the Government are considering how facilities may be given to the Jewish prisoners of war to receive kosher food. These prisoners are regularly visited by the Rev. M. Abrahams.

A public meeting was held at the Lockover Beth Hamedrash, Regent Street, last Thursday, for the purpose of devising means to relieve the families of those coreligionists who had been interned. After some discussion a proposition moved by Mr. I. Carmel and seconded by Mr. B. Cohen was adopted, to the effect that a committee be appointed to issue stamps to the public for the purpose of relieving distress. Since then several meetings of the Committee have been held, and last Sunday the sale of stamps realised £11. All cases of distress were dealt with. It is proposed to continue the sale of stamps until the prisoners are released.

BRADFORD.

In connection with the Jewish Belgian Refugee Committee, a meeting of the Jewish residents of Bradford was held last week, Councillor J. Moser in the Chair It was provisionally decided to obtain a house to which, as a start, ten refugees should be invited. Substantial subscriptions have been promised. The following were elected: Messrs. Maurice Cohen, Chairman; D. Hamwee and J. Gershon, Joint Treasurers; the Revs. I. Livingstone and Dr. Strauss, Hon. Secretaries. It has been decided to accept the generous offer of Mr. B. Bernstein, who has placed a house in Hallfield Road at the disposal of the community for the refugees free of charge. Several other gifts have been promised, and it is anticipated that more refugees may be accommodated later. Communications to the local Committee should be addressed to the Rev. I. Livingstone at 1, Woodview.

EDINBURGH.

A Committee has been formed under the auspices of the Ladies' Lodge and Bailie Philip Dresner Lodge of the Order Achei Brith, of members of both lodges for the purpose of assisting the Belgian Refugees Relief Fund. A quantity of clothing has already been promised, and the Committee will be grateful for any cast-off clothing, boots, etc. Mr. R. Cohen, c/o 1, Drummond Street Hall, will be very pleased to send for any clothing, etc., on receipt of postcard, or parcels would be received at the Hall.

LIVERPOOL.

At a recent meeting of the Fountains Road Synagogue a collection was made in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund which realised £9 8s. 6d.

Messrs. Leonard F. Sington, Harris Endbinder, H. Finestone, H. Berman, A. Morris, L. Hyman, Wolf and A. Wolfman having been successful in passing the qualifying examination in first aid of the St. John Ambulance Association, have joined a "working unit" of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. They have volunteered their services to the Civic League for assisting in the removal of the wounded soldiers from the hospital ships arriving in Liverpool.

LLANDUDNO.

As a result of the appeal of the Chief Rabbi on behalf of the Belgian Jewish refugees and the Queen Mary's Fund, the children attending the Hebrew and Religion Classes have formed a society, each child contributing not less than one penny per week.

MANCHESTER.

A dance will be held at the Maccabean Club, Broughton Lane, under the auspices of the Entertainment Committee, the whole of the proceeds to go to the JEWISH CHRONICLE and *Jewish World* Shilling Fund.

A social evening on behalf of the Belgian Refugees Fund was held by the South Manchester Social and Debating Society, at the Portland Grove Rooms, Fallowfield, on Saturday. There was a large attendance and the evening was a thorough success, socially and financially.

NEWPORT (MON.)

In response to the Chief Rabbi's appeal, a special general meeting of the Congregation was held on Tuesday week to devise ways and means of sheltering and maintaining some portion of Jewish Belgian refugees, in order to relieve the congestion of the London hostels. Mr. Henry Phillips, President of the Congregation, was in the Chair. The attendance was large and enthusiastic. Mr. Phillips made a forcible appeal, which resulted in a sympathetic and generous response. Subscriptions aggregating £7 per week were promised by those present, and it is hoped to increase that amount by a personal canvass. Several offers of furniture, bedsteads, etc., were also given. It is calculated that accommodation will be found for about sixteen to twenty persons.

PORTSMOUTH.

On Sunday last a meeting was held at the Vestry of the Synagogue, to consider what steps should be taken to assist the Belgian Refugees Fund. Mr. Israe Zeffert, Acting Warden, was in the Chair. On the motion of Mr. S. Levy it was resolved to start a weekly fund to assist the work of the Central Board—Belgian Jewish Refugees Fund. A collection in the room realised nearly £6.

SHEFFIELD.

On the initiative of Rabbi Barnet I. Cohen, a Jewish Refugees Aid Society has been formed and an influential committee elected, of which Messrs. Isaac Guttenberg, P. Finney and Rabbi Cohen are the President, Treasurer and Hon. Secretary respectively. Mr. Guttenberg has placed three houses (with gas and coal) at the disposal of the committee, and, with Mr. Finney, has furnished the houses. Generous gifts have been made by members of the community, and as a result of a canvass by Rabbi Cohen a sufficiently large weekly income is assured to provide for the twenty-one refugees who were due to arrive last Tuesday, Rabbi Cohen having proceeded to London on Sunday to accompany them to Sheffield. The refugees were selected by the Executive, who visited the metropolis on Thursday week.

The personal comfort of the refugees is in the hands of a Ladies' Committee, the Executive of which consists of Mesdames Levi Brown, B. I. Cohen, P. Finney, J. Redstone, R. L. Silverman, H. Stone, and Miss Lillie Chapman.

Through the instrumentality of the minister, the following sums were voted by the local Jewish Friendly Societies: Palestine Lodge (Grand Order of Israel), £10 10s.; Simon Maccabeus Beacon (Order of Ancient Maccabeans), £5 5s.; and Lord Beaconsfield Lodge (Independent Order Bnei Brith), £15 15s.

Mrs. H. L. Brown has sent to the Dorcas Committee in Sheffield a bale of

YOUR KING AND COUNTRY NEED YOU.

G. *R.*

Jews Flocking to the Colours.

PROPOSED JEWISH BATTALION.

IT is proposed to form a JEWISH BATTALION and to offer its services to the country in this hour of need. This has been done in France and Canada.

All who are interested in the movement for forming a JEWISH BATTALION, or who desire to assist, should communicate with the UNDERSIGNED AT ONCE, with a view to the arrangement of a preliminary meeting.

M. S. SALINGER,
Cree House, 3, Creechurch Lane, London, E.C.

"England has been all she could be to Jews, Jews will be all they can be to England."

wool serge to be made into dresses for the wives and children of Belgian Jewish refugees.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The War Services Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute has done useful work through the agency of its Honorary Secretary, Mr. Coleman P. Hyman.

Heer Asscher, head of the famous diamond cutting firm in Amsterdam, has placed his entire factory at the disposal of Belgians who have taken refuge in that city.

Thanks to the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. B. Newgass several Belgian soldiers who have been incapacitated by the war have been accommodated at Chernfold Park, Frant, Sussex.

The Trussed Concrete Steel Company have decided, on the recommendation of their managing director, Mr. Moritz Kahn, to pay an extra sum per week over and above their salaries to their engineers who are at the front, as "canteen money."

Professor Marcus Hartog, Sir Sidney Lee and Sir Charles Waldstein are among the scholars and men of science, representing different sides of British learning, who have issued a reasoned statement in reply to the manifesto of German professors denouncing Great Britain for its attitude in respect to the War.

The Russian authorities permitted the Jews at Lvov to supply kosher meat to the Russo-Jewish soldiers in the army of occupation.

Mr. Ivor M. Rosenbaum, of Christchurch Avenue, Brondesbury, presented to the *Daily Express* Shilling Fund a hand-painted miniature to be sold by auction. The painting was sold for £15 15s. of which Mr. Rosenbaum allocated £6 6s. to the Prince of Wales' Fund, £6 6s. to the Red Cross Society, and £3 3s. to the Jewish Belgian Relief Fund.

The Grand Rabbi of France has sent a message of sympathy to the Archbishop of Rheims, deploring the bombardment of the Cathedral.

A Jewish bootmaker has lost his life at Druskenniki, in his attempt to save fifteen Scrolls of the Law, which were burnt during the battle that took place there.

The Russian Liberal organ, the *Retch*, has reproduced with marked satisfaction the message of the King of England to the English Jews.

The Russo-Jewish Advocate Goldberg has been detained at Berlin for thirty-one days, the reason for his detention given was that he was too slow in obeying a non-commissioned officer in charge of prisoners of war.

The Russian Commander-in-Chief, Grand Duke Nicholas, has sent a wire to the Crown Rabbi of Kieff, thanking the Jews for their loyal greetings.

"This is a just war and a defensive war on the part of the British Empire and against aggression and an intolerable and wicked military and despotic system." —"T. P." in his new journal, *Great Deeds of the Great War*, an excellent publication.

Mrs. Sniders and Miss Cantor, of Solomon's Almshouses, Devonshire Street, have devoted their spare time to the *Evening News* for the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild for our soldiers.

The Henry Harris Lodge of the Order Shield of David, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has voted £3 3s. to the local War Relief Fund.

Mr. Arthur Sassoon will open an exhibition and sale of arts, crafts, and industries, to which the Queen has given her patronage, at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, on the 17th inst. Three-quarters of the entrance money will be given to the Queen's Fund for Women Workers.

A concert will be given next Sunday by Mr. John Turgill, at the West Central Jewish Lads' Club, 38, Fitzroy Square, in aid of the Belgian Jewish Refugees Fund (JEWISH CHRONICLE and *Jewish World* collection.) Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary of the Club, at one shilling each.

Messrs. I. Finberg and Son, of Connaught Street, Marble Arch, tailors and outfitters, who have just invented and patented a "Combination Head and Shoulder Storm Protector," for military and naval wear, have had the honour of attendance on Queen Alexandra, by command, and Her Majesty has made a purchase of the article.

The greater portions of the Galician Jewish townlets Podheitze Husatin and Tembovle, were burnt and demolished in the course of the battles which took place there.

The second of three lectures in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund will be given next Wednesday afternoon at half-past four at the British Museum by Mr. P. S. P. Handcock, formerly of the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities. The lecture is entitled "The Hittites—a Newly-discovered Civilisation." The title of the last lecture is "Jericho, Israelite and Pre-Israelite," and will be delivered on the following Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Edgar Cohen and his daughters are the prime organisers of a concert to be held in aid of the Red Cross Funds, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at the Alhambra.

Corporal Justin Greenberg, of the 18th French Dragoons, has been attached to the Bengal Lancers as interpreter in Hindustani.

Ascott House School. 36 and 37, Sussex Square, BRIGHTON.

Principal: MAURICE JACOBS, M.A.

Classical Honours, Oxon; late Scholar and Prizeman of Wadham College, Oxford; Tutor for ten years to the sons of Leopold de Rothschild, Esq.

ASSISTED BY AN EFFICIENT STAFF OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLMEN.

REFERENCES:

THE CHIEF RABBI, 48, Hamilton Terrace, W.
The HAHAM, 193, Maida Vale, W.
Rev. MORRIS JOSEPH, 11, Gloucester Terrace, W.
Rev. Prebendary WOOD, D.D., M.V.O., late Head Master of Harrow.
D. L. ALEXANDER, Esq., K.C., 20, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
The Right Hon. ARTHUR COHEN, K.C., 5, Paper Buildings, Temple.
ARTHUR E. FRANKLIN, Esq., J.P., 35, Porchester Terrace, W.
Prof. ISRAEL GOLLANCZ, Christ's College Cambridge.
EDWARD L. MOCATTA, Esq., 93, Westbourne Terrace, W.
CLAUDE G. MONTEFIORE, Esq., 8, Palace Green, Kensington.
LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O., Ascott Wing, Leighton Buzzard.
MARION H. SPIELMANN, Esq., 21, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.
LORD SWAYTHLING, 28, Kensington Court, W

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

Visits to Aldershot and Newbury.

TO THE EDITOR.—From the Rev. MICHAEL ADLER, B.A., Jewish Chaplain.

SIR,—Among the 100,000 soldiers engaged in training in the great military centre of Aldershot the official returns report that there are to-day 220 Jews. As with all such returns one has to allow for the considerable body of men who conceal their religion, and we arrive at the practically certain conclusion that there must be at least 500 of our coreligionists in the garrison. For their religious welfare, the small synagogue on Hospital Hill, presented by the War Office in 1912, arranges regular weekly services on Saturdays, at which the Rev. A. Plaskow, of Jews' College, officiates. In addition, my monthly visits help to stimulate the interest of the men, and on the Sabbath before last I delivered my second sermon to the men of Kitchener's Army of whom forty-two were present. As one approached the Synagogue, columns of troops were passing, and, at the very doors—at the side of which are noticeable the replica of the Boer War Memorial—groups of signallers were engaged upon their duties. Round the Synagogue, a large tract of land was being used for trench-digging and various other warlike operations, but during the Service scarcely a sound was made to disturb us. The men at the Service represented various branches of H.M. Forces. The Ark was opened by a sturdy member of the R.A.M.C., who had seen service in South Africa and in the United States Army in Mexico, whilst the duties of Beadle were carried out by a Corporal of the King's Liverpool Regiment. The Cohen called to the reading of the Law belonged to the King's Royal Rifles, the Levi to the 11th Hussars, and in turn there were "called up" men of the A.S.C., Royal Engineers, R.A.M.C., Rifle Brigade, and Royal Field Artillery, and the Haphtorah was well read by a Manchester lad of the King's Liverpool Regiment. A smart-looking kilted soldier from Glasgow, wearing the uniform of the Seaforth Highlanders, held up the Law, and the "Gelilah" was performed by a trooper of the 2nd Dragoon Guards. The sermon dealt with the duties of the Jewish soldier and his responsibility as a custodian of the honour of his faith, and was most attentively followed. References to the gallant part that was being played by the Jews in the present struggle, illustrated by selections from letters written by men at the front, roused lively interest in the minds of the audience, who themselves expect soon to join the fighting line. The singing of the National Anthem concluded a most impressive service, at the end of which an informal meeting was held to discuss various matters relating to the welfare of the Jewish soldier in Aldershot. The copies of the JEWISH CHRONICLE and *Jewish World*, with its interesting pictures, were passed from hand to hand, and several of the men contributed their experiences of the life they were leading. The general tone of their remarks revealed a spirit of quiet pride and satisfaction at the part they were able to play as Jews and Englishmen. Owing to several of the men having to return to duty the meeting was adjourned to Sunday morning, and I proceeded to Headquarters to discuss with the authorities the best means of securing a larger attendance of men at the Synagogue Services, a subject which I had already laid before the men themselves. There I was cordially received by the Garrison Sergeant-Major, who is familiarly known as the "parson's friend," and it was decided that the morning services should, for the present, be abandoned, as they interfered seriously with the regimental duties of the men—who now ceased duty at 12 on Saturdays—and in their place an afternoon service, at 2.30, should henceforth be arranged in the confident hope that at least one hundred men would be able to attend week by week, instead of the handful that have hitherto been set free in the mornings. The men themselves, at the meeting, had warmly supported this proposal, as it was undesirable to disturb the work of their units by absenting themselves.

Visits to the Cambridge and Connaught Military Hospitals followed in the afternoon. At both, Jewish patients were found who were glad to meet their Chaplain. Conversing with a number of wounded men who had recently returned from the Front, I chanced to meet a Christian soldier from the 4th Middlesex Regt., who in glowing language endorsed the opinions that I had already received upon the bravery of our Jewish soldiers in France. It was especially gratifying to hear that Corpl. M. Beckerwick, an old Hayes boy, and champion boxer of his regiment, was noted for his energy and courage among his comrades, whilst Pte. Norman, of the same regiment, was reported to me as being the principal signaller of his unit and most popular with all ranks. This Jewish soldier—I was told—had been in many posts of danger and bore a charmed life, my informant observed, moving fearlessly amid showers of bullets and shrapnel. This further testimony to the work of our men at the front will be read with the same interest as many others which have already been made public.

On Sunday morning another meeting of the soldiers was held at the synagogue followed by a meeting of the civilian congregation of Aldershot. The post of Hon. Secretary so long and so efficiently occupied by the late Mrs. N. Solomon was filled by the appointment of Mrs. Isidor Phillips and Mrs. Christmas as joint Hon. Secretaries, and the financial condition of the congregation was fully discussed.

A visit to the Prisoners' Concentration Camp at Frith Hill concluded an interesting visit to this famous military centre. At the camp numbers of Jews who had been interned were met and arrangements for a regular series of services considered. The military authorities were most helpful, and promised every facility to lighten the unhappy lot of our coreligionists who are gathered in the camp. As many letters have been sent by men detained here asking for clothing, I am asked to state that the only things which sympathisers should send are cigars and other luxuries. The general conditions under which the prisoners live are good, though naturally very irksome to them, and any kindness shown to the less wealthy ones would be most acceptable.

On Wednesday I visited the Jews who have been interned at Newbury. There is a large number who have come from Manchester, and it is to the Jewish residents of that city that I appeal, for in a long interview I had with the Commandant, Col. Haines he told me that it would be a kindness to send clothing for our coreligionists there. The parcels for the people should be addressed to Col. Haines, Prisoners of War Camp, Newbury, and should be marked, "for Jewish Prisoners." I have also arranged that our coreligionists shall be given kosher food and that facilities be given them for holding regular services.

Norwood "Old Boys" Serving.

TO THE EDITOR.—From Mr. D. SPERO, Secretary, Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, 31, Duke Street, Aldgate, E.C.

SIR,—It is a matter of pride to the Committee of this institution to know that quite a large number of "old boys" from the Jews' Hospital are at present serving in the various branches of His Majesty's Forces.

We are naturally desirous of obtaining a complete record of such boys, and I should feel grateful if you will allow me, through the columns of your journal, to ask all Norwood "old boys" who are thus serving, to communicate the fact to me at this office, giving me particulars of their ships or regiments. Perhaps the friends or relatives of such boys, who may read these lines, would kindly assist us by giving this information, in order that our roll of honour may be as complete as possible.

The University of Cambridge and Belgian Refugees.

TO THE EDITOR.—From Miss BELLA LOWY.

SIR,—The subjoined letter, which appeared in the *Times* of October 27th, may be of interest to all those concerned in the housing of refugee Belgian University students.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—It is not as widely known as it should be that Cambridge University is taking in all Belgian students from *all* Belgium Universities, and professors, and is endeavouring to organise systematic teaching in French and Flemish for all who care to come. The Committee which is organising the teaching is also organising hospitality, and no want of means need keep any student away, though, of course, the resources of the Committee are not unlimited. We should be very grateful if anyone who may read these lines and who is in touch with any Belgian students or professors would draw their attention to the facilities which Cambridge is offering. It will, of course, take time to build up a proper organisation, but already we have some fifty students and more than twenty professors in residence, and it is hoped that in the course of a few days Professor J. van der Heuvel, formerly Minister of Justice in the Belgian kingdom, will come over and take part in the effort.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. SHIPLEY.

Christ's College Lodge, Cambridge, Oct. 26th.

Pulpits and Politics: A Protest.

TO THE EDITOR.—From "FATHER OF A BRITISH OFFICER."

SIR,—May I request you to publish my protest concerning the recent misuse of their pulpits by various Jewish Ministers, of which the undermentioned instances are astounding examples:

In a West End synagogue last week the Jewish Minister was heartless enough to preach that the sufferings of the Belgians were only the just retribution for the atrocities committed by that Nation in former years in the Congo.

In another synagogue, in the North-West district, the Minister had the impertinence to attack by name the head of a well-known catering firm (a most honoured coreligionist) because his company had dismissed German waiters.

The misfortune is that these tactless individuals, in venting their views, falsely vest them with a certain amount of authority by implying the acquiescence of their congregation, and it behoves us English Jews, who unfortunately are already often mistaken for Germans, to act promptly and resolutely. The remedy I strongly advocate is that in cases where this abuse takes place, individual members of the congregation who disagree should stand up in the synagogue and publicly express their disapproval of the minister's utterances. It may seem indecorous, but I take it that every member of the synagogue has as much right to denounce a political opinion given in a house of worship as the minister himself has to give utterance to it.

It is little use we fathers in Israel giving our beloved sons to fight for England if we have clergymen undoing by their ingratitude and stupidity the impression we are fighting for: That in this War Jews and Christians are as one in love and devotion to the dear old country.

[We refer to the subject of this letter in our leading note.—EDITOR.]

NORTH LONDON JEWISH LITERARY UNION.—Last Thursday Dr. H. Wilden Carr delivered a lecture. Mr. Jacob Brodetsky, B.Sc., presided. Messrs. F. S. Spiers, S. Wallach and the Chairman took part in the subsequent discussion.

KILBURN, BRONDESBURY AND HAMPSTEAD TALMUD TORAH.—An examination of the pupils was held last Thursday. The examiners, Dayan Hillman and Dayan Lazarus, congratulated the Headmaster, Mr. A. Tessel, on the good work he had done in a short period, as also the teacher, Mr. Danziger.

STOKE NEWINGTON LITERARY AND SOCIAL SOCIETY.—The first lecture of the session was delivered last Sunday by Miss Regina Miriam Bloch on "When East meets West." The subsequent speakers included Rabbi Harris Cohen, Messrs. A. I. Bard, E. M. Manoy, L. Goldberg and Lichterman. The President, Dr. J. I. Jaffe, was in the Chair.

WEST CENTRAL JEWISH WORKING MEN'S CLUB.—Last Thursday the Rev. W. Charter Piggott, Superintendent of the Whitefield's Central Mission, delivered an address on "Patriotism." Mr. B. Mocatta presided. The following took part in the subsequent discussion: Messrs. I. Tannenbaum, I. M. Rosenberg, Freedman, L. Bierman, M. Stomachien, M. Freedman, and W. Warshawski. Mr. J. M. Ansell proposed and Mr. Schifreen seconded the vote of thanks to the lecturer.

STAMFORD HILL SOCIAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY.—Last Sunday Mr. P. Vos, B.A., lectured on "The Economics of the Old Testament." Mr. S. Newman, M.A., presided. Messrs. Rackow, Vos, Rosen, Goulston, and the Chairman took part in the discussion. A dance, in aid of the Stamford Hill War Guild, will be held to-morrow at Mozart House, under the auspices of this Society.

HAMMERSMITH AND SHEPHERD'S BUSH SOCIAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY.—The opening night and first social gathering will take place on Sunday, the 15th inst., at half-past seven, at the Broadway Hall, Hammersmith. The Committee will cordially welcome ladies and gentlemen who are interested and are desirous of attending. The movement has the full support of the Jewish ministers in the neighbourhood. Mr. P. Flower, 10, Applegarth Road, Brook Green, is the Hon. Secretary.

Allinson Bread

The Supreme Food

Dietetic science declares the supreme food to be bread made from the whole of the wheat, as ALLINSON BREAD is made. No other food nourishes the system so completely or maintains health so well. To make sure of the Best Wholemeal Bread, insist on ALLINSON BREAD, the purity and genuineness of which are guaranteed by the proprietors. Delicious in flavour, easy of digestion, unfailing of benefit.

Send 4d. stamps to pay carriage on free 2-lb. Sample Loaf, free supply of N.F. Biscuits, free book on Bread and Health, address of nearest Allinson Baker, and particulars of the monthly prize distribution (over 100 cash & other prizes.)

NATURAL FOOD Co., Ltd., 305, Cambridge Rd., London, E.

Allinson UNADULTERATED WHOLEMEAL Bread

IN THE PROVINCES.—*Continued from page 13.*

Bertram B. Benas, B.A., LL.B., the President, presided over a large gathering, which included many prominent members of the local community.

The CHAIRMAN said that the spirit of tradition and the feeling for continuity—two Jewish characteristics, the maintenance of which conserved the entity of Israel—had joined to enable them to carry on their work. Tradition and continuity were illustrated also in their guest's friendship with their former President (the late Mr. B. L. Benas, J.P.), and with himself—it extended now to Sir Edward's grandson, and tradition and continuity were represented in the revisit of their distinguished friend, who in 1908 had enriched learning with his Inaugural Address on the "Right Use of Sacred Literature." They could not but feel that beginning a session which opened a new period in the history of the local Jewish Literary movement, none could so happily and so well link the past and the future with the present than one who, with such sympathy and such certainty, appreciated the work of its former leader. It was but as a disciple of his father that he (the Chairman) could carry on his father's work. It was from his father that he had learned to be proud of Jewish tradition, to cultivate Jewish aspiration, to cherish their Hebrew language and the inspiration of their ancient homeland, and to hold to the universality of Israel. They who had elected him (the Chairman) to the Chair of that Society had given him that great opportunity to carry on his father's work, and he hoped that his efforts would show that his father's endeavours to give him the capacity to help in upholding the Jewish consciousness had not been without avail. He (the Chairman) thanked him and he thanked them.

Sir EDWARD RUSSELL, who met with an enthusiastic reception, said: I am very glad to be once again with my Jewish literary friends. I am glad to speak to you of your ideals at a time when all highest ideals are apt to be more or less in abeyance; and of my own ideals at a time when to cherish aspirations that are not exactly of the hour, is an effort worth forcing oneself to. I cannot do so without recalling the memory of the President you have lost—a man of much learning and of discriminating spiritual insight and judgment, which made him always a help to his friends. You have done well, if I may say so, in choosing as his successor his like-minded son, whose career and labours, and most amiable character interest many outside your community, of which he is so brilliant an ornament. Sir Edward proceeded to recall that on a former occasion when he was addressing the Society he had commended to them the common property of all spiritual men in spiritual literature and thoughts, without regard to their precise original application or dogmatic associations. With him, he said, this was an ideal; and he should be happy if it could become one of theirs. There could be no more fitting axiom for a race so vastly contributory of ideas to the great volume of spiritual thought. Israel was to Christians and Mohammedans a source, a well-spring, of the profoundest and most pervading spirituality. Repentance; dependence on the Divine (otherwise called saving faith); conversion; redemption; purification; rightness with God; communion of heart with the affections of the Supreme; benign and active philanthropy towards individuals and by means of collective amelioration—these in combination were ideas which the world traceably owed to the enthusiastic monotheism of the Hebrews. Clearly, the Hebrew ideal should be to make them, in some shape or other, the conscious dynamic of real godliness; and in that ideal all spiritual men of every race should share. The Jews believed in race, in religion, in literature, in citizenship, in international justice, especially to small peoples, and in cosmopolitanism. He suggested that they should believe also in the spiritual fertility of their faith, and fraternise with its spiritual offspring. Except in the minor matter of ceremony there was nothing to divide them from the best religiousness of every religion. This softening of dogmatic obsession did not involve frivolous neglect of dogmatic truth, but let it be recognised that all dogmas, with all their differences, concurred in experimental spiritualities.

Thanks were accorded Sir Edward Russell for his brilliant address, on the motion of Mr. L. Collins (Vice-President), seconded by the Rev. I. Raffalovich (Treasurer), and supported by the Rev. John Harris, Mr. Sidney Price, LL.B. (Hon. Secretary), Mr. Francis Salisbury, and the Chairman.

A large number of visitors applied for enrolment as members.

Educational Success. Master S. D. Sorsky has been awarded a Bartlett Scholarship in the Faculty of Engineering at the Liverpool University.

GLASGOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

New Rav for Glasgow. At a crowded meeting, at which Mr. Ellis Isaacs presided, Rabbi J. L. Herzog, of Paris, was unanimously elected Rav for Glasgow, in place of Rabbi S. I. Hillman, now Dayan in London. To a large deputation which waited on Rabbi Herzog to announce to him the result of his election, he expressed his gratitude for the kindness the Glasgow Jewish community had shown to him. He expressed the hope that he would be able to promote complete peace and unity among all congregations in Glasgow.

University Jewish Society. The opening meeting of the Society will take place next Wednesday, at half-past seven, in the Union of the Glasgow University, when the Rev. W. Christie will deliver an address, entitled "Political and Trade Conditions in the Development of Old Israel." All interested are cordially invited to this meeting. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. L. Wainstein (184, Rutherglen Road), will be glad to hear from intending members. Membership is open to graduates of any University, matriculated students of Glasgow University, and members of the Technical College.

Literary and Social Society. The session opens next Sunday evening. Rabbi Dr. B. Salomon, of Manchester, will deliver the opening address. A large attendance of members is expected, and Dr. Salomon's visit to Glasgow is being keenly anticipated. The syllabus of the Society is now obtainable, and it reflects much credit on the Committee and the energetic Secretary, Mr. Lionel Levine, LL.B., that all difficulties have been successfully overcome and a series of lectures arranged which should prove equal in interest to those of previous years. The lighter forms of entertainment, which have been a feature of past sessions, will not, for obvious reasons, be so much in evidence this year, but it is gratifying to know that the literary activities of the Society will not be affected to any great extent. The Committee, on the other hand, look to the members of last year to give the Society every possible support, thus ensuring a successful session and enabling the Treasurer to face his balance-sheet at the end of the session with some degree of security. The meetings will, as usual, be held in the Masonic Halls, 100, West Regent Street, and will commence at 6.45 p.m.

Jewish Choral Society. This Society has commenced its work for the session, and practices will as usual be held in the Garnethill Synagogue Schoolroom each Sunday afternoon at 4.30. There are several vacancies for good singers of both sexes, and the Society offers an excellent training to those musically inclined.

Young Men's Debating Society. A meeting of the Society was held last Friday, when Mr. H. Wolifson read a paper on "The Transmutation of the Elements." The President, Mr. M. Hyman, was in the Chair.

wool serge to be made into dresses for the wives and children of Belgian Jewish refugees.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The War Services Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute has done useful work through the agency of its Honorary Secretary, Mr. Coleman P. Hyman.

Heer Asscher, head of the famous diamond cutting firm in Amsterdam, has placed his entire factory at the disposal of Belgians who have taken refuge in that city.

Thanks to the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. B. Newgass several Belgian soldiers who have been incapacitated by the war have been accommodated at Chernfold Park, Frant, Sussex.

The Trussed Concrete Steel Company have decided, on the recommendation of their managing director, Mr. Moritz Kahn, to pay an extra sum per week over and above their salaries to their engineers who are at the front, as "canteen money."

Professor Marcus Hartog, Sir Sidney Lee and Sir Charles Waldstein are among the scholars and men of science, representing different sides of British learning, who have issued a reasoned statement in reply to the manifesto of German professors denouncing Great Britain for its attitude in respect to the War.

The Russian authorities permitted the Jews at Lvov to supply kosher meat to the Russo-Jewish soldiers in the army of occupation.

Mr. Ivor M. Rosenbaum, of Christchurch Avenue, Brondesbury, presented to the *Daily Express* Shilling Fund a hand-painted miniature to be sold by auction. The painting was sold for £15 15s. of which Mr. Rosenbaum allocated £6 6s. to the Prince of Wales' Fund, £6 6s. to the Red Cross Society, and £3 3s. to the Jewish Belgian Relief Fund.

The Grand Rabbi of France has sent a message of sympathy to the Archbishop of Rheims, deploring the bombardment of the Cathedral.

A Jewish bootmaker has lost his life at Druskenniki, in his attempt to save fifteen Scrolls of the Law, which were burnt during the battle that took place there.

The Russian Liberal organ, the *Retch*, has reproduced with marked satisfaction the message of the King of England to the English Jews.

The Russo-Jewish Advocate Goldberg has been detained at Berlin for thirty-one days, the reason for his detention given was that he was too slow in obeying a non-commissioned officer in charge of prisoners of war.

The Russian Commander-in-Chief, Grand Duke Nicholas, has sent a wire to the Crown Rabbi of Kieff, thanking the Jews for their loyal greetings.

"This is a just war and a defensive war on the part of the British Empire and against aggression and an intolerable and wicked military and despotic system." —"T. P." in his new journal, *Great Deeds of the Great War*, an excellent publication.

Mrs. Sniders and Miss Cantor, of Solomon's Almshouses, Devonshire Street, have devoted their spare time to the *Evening News* for the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild for our soldiers.

The Henry Harris Lodge of the Order Shield of David, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has voted £3 3s. to the local War Relief Fund.

Mr. Arthur Sassoon will open an exhibition and sale of arts, crafts, and industries, to which the Queen has given her patronage, at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, on the 17th inst. Three-quarters of the entrance money will be given to the Queen's Fund for Women Workers.

A concert will be given next Sunday by Mr. John Turgill, at the West Central Jewish Lads' Club, 38, Fitzroy Square, in aid of the Belgian Jewish Refugees Fund (JEWISH CHRONICLE and *Jewish World* collection.) Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary of the Club, at one shilling each.

Messrs. I. Finberg and Son, of Connaught Street, Marble Arch, tailors and outfitters, who have just invented and patented a "Combination Head and Shoulder Storm Protector," for military and naval wear, have had the honour of attendance on Queen Alexandra, by command, and Her Majesty has made a purchase of the article.

The greater portions of the Galician Jewish townlets Podheitze Husatin and Tembovle, were burnt and demolished in the course of the battles which took place there.

The second of three lectures in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund will be given next Wednesday afternoon at half-past four at the British Museum by Mr. P. S. P. Handcock, formerly of the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities. The lecture is entitled "The Hittites—a Newly-discovered Civilisation." The title of the last lecture is "Jericho, Israelite and Pre-Israelite," and will be delivered on the following Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Edgar Cohen and his daughters are the prime organisers of a concert to be held in aid of the Red Cross Funds, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at the Alhambra.

Corporal Justin Greenberg, of the 18th French Dragoons, has been attached to the Bengal Lancers as interpreter in Hindustani.

Visits to Aldershot and Newbury.

TO THE EDITOR.—From the Rev. MICHAEL ADLER, B.A., Jewish Chaplain.

SIR,—Among the 100,000 soldiers engaged in training in the great military centre of Aldershot the official returns report that there are to-day 220 Jews. As with all such returns one has to allow for the considerable body of men who conceal their religion, and we arrive at the practically certain conclusion that there must be at least 500 of our coreligionists in the garrison. For their religious welfare, the small synagogue on Hospital Hill, presented by the War Office in 1912, arranges regular weekly services on Saturdays, at which the Rev. A. Plaskow, of Jews' College, officiates. In addition, my monthly visits help to stimulate the interest of the men, and on the Sabbath before last I delivered my second sermon to the men of Kitchener's Army of whom forty-two were present. As one approached the Synagogue, columns of troops were passing, and, at the very doors—at the side of which are noticeable the replica of the Boer War Memorial—groups of signallers were engaged upon their duties. Round the Synagogue, a large tract of land was being used for trench-digging and various other warlike operations, but during the Service scarcely a sound was made to disturb us. The men at the Service represented various branches of H.M. Forces. The Ark was opened by a sturdy member of the R.A.M.C., who had seen service in South Africa and in the United States Army in Mexico, whilst the duties of Beadle were carried out by a Corporal of the King's Liverpool Regiment. The Cohen called to the reading of the Law belonged to the King's Royal Rifles, the Levi to the 11th Hussars, and in turn there were "called up" men of the A.S.C., Royal Engineers, R.A.M.C., Rifle Brigade, and Royal Field Artillery, and the Haphtorah was well read by a Manchester lad of the King's Liverpool Regiment. A smart-looking kilted soldier from Glasgow, wearing the uniform of the Seaforth Highlanders, held up the Law, and the "Gelilah" was performed by a trooper of the 2nd Dragoon Guards. The sermon dealt with the duties of the Jewish soldier and his responsibility as a custodian of the honour of his faith, and was most attentively followed. References to the gallant part that was being played by the Jews in the present struggle, illustrated by selections from letters written by men at the front, roused lively interest in the minds of the audience, who themselves expect soon to join the fighting line. The singing of the National Anthem concluded a most impressive service, at the end of which an informal meeting was held to discuss various matters relating to the welfare of the Jewish soldier in Aldershot. The copies of the JEWISH CHRONICLE and *Jewish World*, with its interesting pictures, were passed from hand to hand, and several of the men contributed their experiences of the life they were leading. The general tone of their remarks revealed a spirit of quiet pride and satisfaction at the part they were able to play as Jews and Englishmen. Owing to several of the men having to return to duty the meeting was adjourned to Sunday morning, and I proceeded to Headquarters to discuss with the authorities the best means of securing a larger attendance of men at the Synagogue Services, a subject which I had already laid before the men themselves. There I was cordially received by the Garrison Sergeant-Major, who is familiarly known as the "parson's friend," and it was decided that the morning services should, for the present, be abandoned, as they interfered seriously with the regimental duties of the men—who now ceased duty at 12 on Saturdays—and in their place an afternoon service, at 2.30, should henceforth be arranged in the confident hope that at least one hundred men would be able to attend week by week, instead of the handful that have hitherto been set free in the mornings. The men themselves, at the meeting, had warmly supported this proposal, as it was undesirable to disturb the work of their units by absenting themselves.

Ascott House School. 56 and 57, Sussex Square, BRIGHTON.

Principal: MAURICE JACOBS, M.A.

Classical Honours, Oxon; late Scholar and Prizeman of Wadham College, Oxford; Tutor for ten years to the sons of Leopold de Rothschild, Esq.

ASSISTED BY AN EFFICIENT STAFF OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLMEN.

REFERENCES:

THE CHIEF RABBI, 48, Hamilton Terrace, W.
The HAHAM, 193, Maida Vale, W.
Rev. MORRIS JOSEPH, 11, Gloucester Terrace, W.
Rev. Prebendary WOOD, D.D., M.V.O., late Head Master of Harrow.
D. L. ALEXANDER, Esq., K.C., 20, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
The Right Hon. ARTHUR COHEN, K.C., 5, Paper Buildings, Temple.
ARTHUR E. FRANKLIN, Esq., J.P., 35, Porchester Terrace, W.
Prof. ISRAEL GOLLANCZ, Christ's College Cambridge.
EDWARD L. MOCATTA, Esq., 93, Westbourne Terrace, W.
CLAUDE G. MONTEFIORE, Esq., 8, Palace Green, Kensington.
LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O., Ascott Wing, Leighton Buzzard.
MARION H. SPIELMANN, Esq., 21, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.
LORD SWAYTHLING, 28, Kensington Court, W

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

Visits to the Cambridge and Connaught Military Hospitals followed in the afternoon. At both, Jewish patients were found who were glad to meet their Chaplain. Conversing with a number of wounded men who had recently returned from the Front, I chanced to meet a Christian soldier from the 4th Middlesex Regt., who in glowing language endorsed the opinions that I had already received upon the bravery of our Jewish soldiers in France. It was especially gratifying to hear that Corpl. M. Beckerwick, an old Hayes boy, and champion boxer of his regiment, was noted for his energy and courage among his comrades, whilst Pte. Norman, of the same regiment, was reported to me as being the principal signaller of his unit and most popular with all ranks. This Jewish soldier—I was told—had been in many posts of danger and bore a charmed life, my informant observed, moving fearlessly amid showers of bullets and shrapnel. This further testimony to the work of our men at the front will be read with the same interest as many others which have already been made public.

On Sunday morning another meeting of the soldiers was held at the synagogue followed by a meeting of the civilian congregation of Aldershot. The post of Hon. Secretary so long and so efficiently occupied by the late Mrs. N. Solomon was filled by the appointment of Mrs. Isidor Phillips and Mrs. Christmas as joint Hon. Secretaries, and the financial condition of the congregation was fully discussed.

A visit to the Prisoners' Concentration Camp at Frith Hill concluded an interesting visit to this famous military centre. At the camp numbers of Jews who had been interned were met and arrangements for a regular series of services considered. The military authorities were most helpful, and promised every facility to lighten the unhappy lot of our coreligionists who are gathered in the camp. As many letters have been sent by men detained here asking for clothing, I am asked to state that the only things which sympathisers should send are cigars and other luxuries. The general conditions under which the prisoners live are good, though naturally very irksome to them, and any kindness shown to the less wealthy ones would be most acceptable.

On Wednesday I visited the Jews who have been interned at Newbury. There is a large number who have come from Manchester, and it is to the Jewish residents of that city that I appeal, for in a long interview I had with the Commandant, Col. Haines he told me that it would be a kindness to send clothing for our coreligionists there. The parcels for the people should be addressed to Col. Haines, Prisoners of War Camp, Newbury, and should be marked, "for Jewish Prisoners." I have also arranged that our coreligionists shall be given kosher food and that facilities be given them for holding regular services.

Norwood "Old Boys" Serving.

TO THE EDITOR.—From Mr. D. SPERO, Secretary, Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, 31, Duke Street, Aldgate, E.C.

SIR,—It is a matter of pride to the Committee of this institution to know that quite a large number of "old boys" from the Jews' Hospital are at present serving in the various branches of His Majesty's Forces.

We are naturally desirous of obtaining a complete record of such boys, and I should feel grateful if you will allow me, through the columns of your journal, to ask all Norwood "old boys" who are thus serving, to communicate the fact to me at this office, giving me particulars of their ships or regiments. Perhaps the friends or relatives of such boys, who may read these lines, would kindly assist us by giving this information, in order that our roll of honour may be as complete as possible.

The University of Cambridge and Belgian Refugees.

TO THE EDITOR.—From Miss BELLA LOWY.

SIR,—The subjoined letter, which appeared in the *Times* of October 27th, may be of interest to all those concerned in the housing of refugee Belgian University students.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—It is not as widely known as it should be that Cambridge University is taking in all Belgian students from *all* Belgium Universities, and professors, and is endeavouring to organise systematic teaching in French and Flemish for all who care to come. The Committee which is organising the teaching is also organising hospitality, and no want of means need keep any student away, though, of course, the resources of the Committee are not unlimited. We should be very grateful if anyone who may read these lines and who is in touch with any Belgian students or professors would draw their attention to the facilities which Cambridge is offering. It will, of course, take time to build up a proper organisation, but already we have some fifty students and more than twenty professors in residence, and it is hoped that in the course of a few days Professor J. van der Heuvel, formerly Minister of Justice in the Belgian kingdom, will come over and take part in the effort.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. SHIPLEY.

Christ's College Lodge, Cambridge, Oct. 26th.

Pulpits and Politics: A Protest.

TO THE EDITOR.—From "FATHER OF A BRITISH OFFICER."

SIR,—May I request you to publish my protest concerning the recent misuse of their pulpits by various Jewish Ministers, of which the undermentioned instances are astounding examples:

In a West End synagogue last week the Jewish Minister was heartless enough to preach that the sufferings of the Belgians were only the just retribution for the atrocities committed by that Nation in former years in the Congo.

In another synagogue, in the North-West district, the Minister had the impertinence to attack by name the head of a well-known catering firm (a most honoured coreligionist) because his company had dismissed German waiters.

The misfortune is that these tactless individuals, in venting their views, falsely vest them with a certain amount of authority by implying the acquiescence of their congregation, and it behoves us English Jews, who unfortunately are already often mistaken for Germans, to act promptly and resolutely. The remedy I strongly advocate is that in cases where this abuse takes place, individual members of the congregation who disagree should stand up in the synagogue and publicly express their disapproval of the minister's utterances. It may seem indecorous, but I take it that every member of the synagogue has as much right to denounce a political opinion given in a house of worship as the minister himself has to give utterance to it.

It is little use we fathers in Israel giving our beloved sons to fight for England if we have clergymen undoing by their ingratitude and stupidity the impression we are fighting for: That in this War Jews and Christians are as one in love and devotion to the dear old country.

[We refer to the subject of this letter in our leading note.—EDITOR.]

NORTH LONDON JEWISH LITERARY UNION.—Last Thursday Dr. H. Wilden Carr delivered a lecture. Mr. Jacob Brodetsky, B.Sc., presided. Messrs. F. S. Spiers, S. Wallach and the Chairman took part in the subsequent discussion.

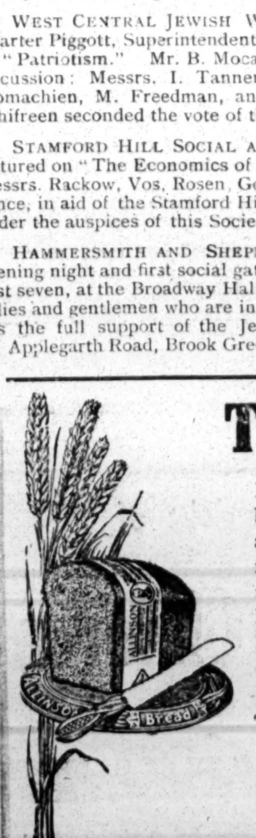
KILBURN, BRONDESBURY AND HAMPSTEAD TALMUD TORAH.—An examination of the pupils was held last Thursday. The examiners, Dayan Hillman and Dayan Lazarus, congratulated the Headmaster, Mr. A. Tessel, on the good work he had done in a short period, as also the teacher, Mr. Danziger.

STOKE NEWINGTON LITERARY AND SOCIAL SOCIETY.—The first lecture of the session was delivered last Sunday by Miss Regina Miriam Bloch on "When East meets West." The subsequent speakers included Rabbi Harris Cohen, Messrs. A. I. Bard, E. M. Manoy, L. Goldberg and Lichterman. The President, Dr. J. I. Jaffe, was in the Chair.

WEST CENTRAL JEWISH WORKING MEN'S CLUB.—Last Thursday the Rev. W. Charter Piggott, Superintendent of the Whitefield's Central Mission, delivered an address on "Patriotism." Mr. B. Mocatta presided. The following took part in the subsequent discussion: Messrs. I. Tannenbaum, I. M. Rosenberg, Freedman, L. Bierman, M. Stomachien, M. Freedman, and W. Warshawski. Mr. J. M. Ansell proposed and Mr. Schifreen seconded the vote of thanks to the lecturer.

STAMFORD HILL SOCIAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY.—Last Sunday Mr. P. Vos, B.A., lectured on "The Economics of the Old Testament." Mr. S. Newman, M.A., presided. Messrs. Rackow, Vos, Rosen, Goulston, and the Chairman took part in the discussion. A dance, in aid of the Stamford Hill War Guild, will be held to-morrow at Mozart House, under the auspices of this Society.

HAMMERSMITH AND SHEPHERD'S BUSH SOCIAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY.—The opening night and first social gathering will take place on Sunday, the 15th inst., at half-past seven, at the Broadway Hall, Hammersmith. The Committee will cordially welcome ladies and gentlemen who are interested and are desirous of attending. The movement has the full support of the Jewish ministers in the neighbourhood. Mr. P. Flower, 10, Applegarth Road, Brook Green, is the Hon. Secretary.



The Supreme Food

Dietetic science declares the supreme food to be bread made from the whole of the wheat, as ALLINSON BREAD is made. No other food nourishes the system so completely or maintains health so well. To make sure of the Best Wholemeal Bread, insist on ALLINSON BREAD, the purity and genuineness of which are guaranteed by the proprietors. Delicious in flavour, easy of digestion, unfailing of benefit.

Send 4d. stamps to pay carriage on free 2-lb. Sample Loaf, free supply of N.F. Biscuits, free book on Bread and Health, address of nearest Allinson Baker, and particulars of the monthly prize distribution (over 100 cash & other prizes.)

NATURAL FOOD Co., Ltd., 305, Cambridge Rd., London, E.

169

Allinson UNADULTERATED WHOLEMEAL Bread

IN THE PROVINCES.—*Continued from page 13.*

Bertram B. Benas, B.A., LL.B., the President, presided over a large gathering, which included many prominent members of the local community.

The CHAIRMAN said that the spirit of tradition and the feeling for continuity—two Jewish characteristics, the maintenance of which conserved the entity of Israel—had joined to enable them to carry on their work. Tradition and continuity were illustrated also in their guest's friendship with their former President (the late Mr. B. L. Benas, J.P.), and with himself—it extended now to Sir Edward's grandson, and tradition and continuity were represented in the revisit of their distinguished friend, who in 1908 had enriched learning with his Inaugural Address on the "Right Use of Sacred Literature." They could not but feel that beginning a session which opened a new period in the history of the local Jewish Literary movement, none could so happily and so well link the past and the future with the present than one who, with such sympathy and such certainty, appreciated the work of its former leader. It was but as a disciple of his father that he (the Chairman) could carry on his father's work. It was from his father that he had learned to be proud of Jewish tradition, to cultivate Jewish aspiration, to cherish their Hebrew language and the inspiration of their ancient homeland, and to hold to the universality of Israel. They who had elected him (the Chairman) to the Chair of that Society had given him that great opportunity to carry on his father's work, and he hoped that his efforts would show that his father's endeavours to give him the capacity to help in upholding the Jewish consciousness had not been without avail. He (the Chairman) thanked him and he thanked them.

Sir EDWARD RUSSELL, who met with an enthusiastic reception, said: I am very glad to be once again with my Jewish literary friends. I am glad to speak to you of your ideals at a time when all highest ideals are apt to be more or less in abeyance; and of my own ideals at a time when to cherish aspirations that are not exactly of the hour, is an effort worth forcing oneself to. I cannot do so without recalling the memory of the President you have lost—a man of much learning and of discriminating spiritual insight and judgment, which made him always a help to his friends. You have done well, if I may say so, in choosing as his successor his like-minded son, whose career and labours, and most amiable character interest many outside your community, of which he is so brilliant an ornament. Sir Edward proceeded to recall that on a former occasion when he was addressing the Society he had commended to them the common property of all spiritual men in spiritual literature and thoughts, without regard to their precise original application or dogmatic associations. With him, he said, this was an ideal; and he should be happy if it could become one of theirs. There could be no more fitting axiom for a race so vastly contributory of ideas to the great volume of spiritual thought. Israel was to Christians and Mohammedans a source, a well-spring, of the profoundest and most pervading spirituality. Repentance; dependence on the Divine (otherwise called saving faith); conversion; redemption; purification; rightness with God; communion of heart with the affections of the Supreme; benign and active philanthropy towards individuals and by means of collective amelioration—these in combination were ideas which the world traceably owed to the enthusiastic monotheism of the Hebrews. Clearly, the Hebrew ideal should be to make them, in some shape or other, the conscious dynamic of real godliness; and in that ideal all spiritual men of every race should share. The Jews believed in race, in religion, in literature, in citizenship, in international justice, especially to small peoples, and in cosmopolitanism. He suggested that they should believe also in the spiritual fertility of their faith, and fraternise with its spiritual offspring. Except in the minor matter of ceremony there was nothing to divide them from the best religiousness of every religion. This softening of dogmatic obsession did not involve frivolous neglect of dogmatic truth, but let it be recognised that all dogmas, with all their differences, concurred in experimental spiritualities.

Thanks were accorded Sir Edward Russell for his brilliant address, on the motion of Mr. L. Collins (Vice-President), seconded by the Rev. I. Raffalovich (Treasurer), and supported by the Rev. John Harris, Mr. Sidney Price, LL.B. (Hon. Secretary), Mr. Francis Salisbury, and the Chairman.

A large number of visitors applied for enrolment as members.

Educational Success. Master S. D. Sorsky has been awarded a Bartlett Scholarship in the Faculty of Engineering at the Liverpool University.

GLASGOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

New Rav for Glasgow. At a crowded meeting, at which Mr. Ellis Isaacs presided, Rabbi J. L. Herzog, of Paris, was unanimously elected Rav for Glasgow, in place of Rabbi S. I. Hillman, now Dayan in London. To a large deputation which waited on Rabbi Herzog to announce to him the result of his election, he expressed his gratitude for the kindness the Glasgow Jewish community had shown to him. He expressed the hope that he would be able to promote complete peace and unity among all congregations in Glasgow.

University Jewish Society. The opening meeting of the Society will take place next Wednesday, at half-past seven, in the Union of the Glasgow University, when the Rev. W. Christie will deliver an address, entitled "Political and Trade Conditions in the Development of Old Israel." All interested are cordially invited to this meeting. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. L. Wainstein (184, Rutherglen Road), will be glad to hear from intending members. Membership is open to graduates of any University, matriculated students of Glasgow University, and members of the Technical College.

Literary and Social Society. The session opens next Sunday evening. Rabbi Dr. B. Salomon, of Manchester, will deliver the opening address. A large attendance of members is expected, and Dr. Salomon's visit to Glasgow is being keenly anticipated. The syllabus of the Society is now obtainable, and it reflects much credit on the Committee and the energetic Secretary, Mr. Lionel Levine, LL.B., that all difficulties have been successfully overcome and a series of lectures arranged which should prove equal in interest to those of previous years. The lighter forms of entertainment, which have been a feature of past sessions, will not, for obvious reasons, be so much in evidence this year, but it is gratifying to know that the literary activities of the Society will not be affected to any great extent. The Committee, on the other hand, look to the members of last year to give the Society every possible support, thus ensuring a successful session and enabling the Treasurer to face his balance-sheet at the end of the session with some degree of security. The meetings will, as usual, be held in the Masonic Halls, 100, West Regent Street, and will commence at 6.45 p.m.

Jewish Choral Society. This Society has commenced its work for the session, and practices will as usual be held in the Garnethill Synagogue Schoolroom each Sunday afternoon at 4.30. There are several vacancies for good singers of both sexes, and the Society offers an excellent training to those musically inclined.

Young Men's Debating Society. A meeting of the Society was held last Friday, when Mr. H. Wolifson read a paper on "The Transmutation of the Elements." The President, Mr. M. Hyman, was in the Chair.

Birmingham. Mr. E. Lawrence Levy lectured recently at the Cosmopolitan Club for the fifth consecutive year. His subject was "Songs of Long Ago," and as handled proved to be singularly interesting. Mr. Levy, in addition to lecturing, acted as vocalist and as accompanist to his own songs.

Belfast. Dr. D. S. Clarke has been reappointed Senior Resident Medical Officer of the Infirmary, Bagthorpe, Nottingham, for a further period of six months, and Dr. A. I. Clarke has been appointed Junior Resident Medical officer.

Bolton. The annual meeting of the Hebrew Literary and Debating Society was held last week. The balance-sheet showed a substantial surplus in hand. Amounts were voted to the synagogue, and the JEWISH CHRONICLE and *Jewish World* Belgian Relief Fund. The following were elected: Messrs. J. Allan, President; J. Goodenday, Treasurer; J. Salinsky, Hon. Secretary; Rev. H. Abrahams, M. Rubin, S. Goldstone, and L. Noar, Committee.

Bradford. Last Sunday, at Century Chambers, the Committee of the Jewish Institute held a reception to mark the opening of their new premises. Councillor J. Moser, J.P., who performed the opening ceremony, congratulated the officials upon the acquisition of such imposing quarters, and dwelt upon the excellent work the Institute had already done. Other speakers were Rabbi Dr. J. Strauss, the Revs. I. Livingstone and Roberts, and Messrs. A. Maizels and L. Abrahams. They spoke of the influence the Institute had exerted in cementing the relations between Jews and non-Jews. Mr. M. Solberg, the Chairman of the Institute, presided, and later took the Chair at a concert, at which Little Ivy Anita, M. B. Solberg, M. I. Freedman, and M. W. Berg gave their services.

Cardiff. Recently a Jewish section (with male and female members) of the St. John Ambulance Association was formed in this city. Mr. Charles Hunt, who accepted the position of Instructor, is about to leave for West Africa. On relinquishing his position he has been presented, by both sections, with a testimonial, comprising a handsome epergne, a framed enlarged portrait of himself, and a shaving outfit. The presentations were made by Mrs. A. Freedman and Miss Dolly Cohen.

Last Sunday the Dorshei Zion Association, conjointly with Bar Kochba Beacon, Order Ancient Maccabeans, held a memorial service for the late Herr David Wolffsohn. Mr. Leo Joseph, J.P., presided. The Rev. S. Arkush read the Hazkarah. The Rev. H. Jerevitch, Messrs. A. Lewis, S. Gaist, J. Lewis, N. S. Burstein, B. Janner, M. Cooperstein, and the Chairman, delivered addresses. Those present passed a resolution expressing deep regret and sorrow at the death of Herr Wolffsohn, and pledging themselves to continue to work faithfully for the Zionist movement with all its aspirations.

Dublin. The annual meeting of the Jewish Young Men's Association was held in the Adelaide Road Schoolrooms on Sunday. Mr. S. Clein presided. Mr. Mirrelson (Treasurer) and Mr. M. Nurock (Secretary) submitted their reports, which were adopted. The following were elected: Messrs. Max. I. Fisher, President; M. H. Eliasoff and L. Abrahamson, Vice-Presidents; Louis Freeman, Recording Secretary; L. A. Wigoder, Correspondence Secretary; L. Mirrelson, Treasurer; R. Kahn, Maurice Nurock, U. Lipman, J. Lipman, M. Cornick, J. Posner, S. Clein, B. Scher and A. Briscoe, Committee.

The session of the Jewish Young Ladies' Association began on Wednesday week.

Louis H. Parks, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Parks, of Philadelphia, and late of Dublin, passed the final examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Edinburgh. Notwithstanding the crisis, the Jewish Literary Society has submitted to the community a syllabus of exceptional merit. The inaugural address is to be delivered by the Hon. President, the Rev. J. Fürst, on the 15th inst., in the Masonic Hall, 11, Melbourne Place, at 6.30. The principal lecturers are Rabbi Dr. Salis Daiches, of Sunderland; Mr. E. M. Maccoby, B.A., B.Sc., of London; Lord Kingsburgh, the Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland; Councillor Fisher, Dr. J. Burnett, M.R.C.P.E., Canon Stuart, Miss M. Cowan, M.A., and Sir Edward Parrott, LL.D. Inter-debates will be held with the Glasgow Jewish Literary Society and the Edinburgh University Jewish Students' Society. There will also be other debates. Application for membership should be made to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Jacob L. Lucas, 4, East Preston Street.

Grimsby. Mrs. J. Rosenberg, wife of the President, and Mrs. B. Levinson wife of the Treasurer, are making weekly collections among the members for local refugees.

Hull. The newly-established Hebrew and Religion Classes, which are held at the Central Synagogue schoolrooms, Cogan Street, have filled a long-felt need in this city. The number of pupils is increasing daily. A special afternoon service was held on Saturday, at which one of the pupils officiated. The Rev. I. Levene afterwards addressed the pupils and the many adults present. He will deliver an address every Saturday afternoon. Mr. M. Bloom has been elected President, and Mr. Furman Treasurer. A Committee of twenty-five, and an Education Board of nine, have also been elected.

Lincoln. Mr. A. Montagu Lyons, who recently passed the Solicitors' final examination, and has been given a commission as Second-Lieutenant in the Durham Light Infantry, is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Lyons, the only Jewish residents in Lincoln.

Lurgan. At a meeting of the congregation the following were elected: Messrs. Joseph Herbert, President; Kantor, Treasurer; the Rev. S. Turtledove, Hon. Secretary; R. Robinson and Leo Herbert, Collectors.

Newcastle-on-Tyne. The opening of the fifth session of the Hebrew-speaking circle, "Ibriah," took place last Sunday, when the President, the Rev. M. H. Segal, M.A., gave an address on "The Significance of the War to the Jewish Nation." The speaker took a pessimistic view as to the immediate effects of the War upon the future fortunes of the race in Europe, but he regarded with great hopefulness the probable consequences for Palestine and the future of Zionism of the action of Turkey in joining Germany. He emphasised the need of watchfulness and preparation on the part of Jewish Nationalists. A discussion ensued, in which Mrs. M. H. Segal, Miss Shochet, Dr. H. Shockett, and Messrs. H. Brown, S. Cain, I. Danziger, M. L. Krawitz, E. Morris, and M. Wilkie took part. The proceedings of the Circle, which meets fortnightly, are carried on entirely in Hebrew.

The Special Jewish Relief Fund, organised under the auspices of the Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Society, for the purpose of dealing with necessitous cases as a result of the War, has justified its existence in various ways. Besides granting weekly relief to the wives and families of those who had to leave Newcastle for non-prohibited areas the Fund gives weekly support to those who suffer depression in trade. Nor are its activities confined to local distress. The Fund is supported by voluntary weekly subscriptions. To enable it adequately to cope with all the demands made upon it the entire local Jewish community is appealed to for help. The following form the Committee: Mesdames E. Bransky, President; S. Marks, Treasurer; J. Marks, Secretary; I. Mendelson, G. Woolf, and B. Gottliffe. The following young ladies have voluntarily offered their services as Collectors. The Misses L. Balkind, P. Marks, M. Merkel, and M. Sagar. Mrs. Judah Marks (51, Stoddart Street) is the Secretary.

The Jewish Literary and Social Society held a social evening, at which the following contributed items: The Misses Glass, Jacobson and Adler, and Messrs. Horwitz and Jacobson. Owing to the military authorities having taken over the Lovaine Hall for the billeting of troops, next Sunday's meeting-place will be announced in the *Newcastle Eveving Chronicle* of Friday and Saturday.

A Siyyum of Tractate Rosh Hashana was celebrated on Sunday at the New Synagogue, Corporation Street. The proceedings were presided over by Mr. M. Robinson. The Rev. I. Litovitch delivered an address. Messrs. M. Herman, I. Woolf, J. Cohen, and N. Cohen also spoke.

Newport (Mon.). The session of the Jewish Literary Society was opened last Sunday with the presidential address of Mr. A. Hyams, B.A., who spoke on "The History of Jews in Belgium." Mr. Hyams concluded with an appeal to the members to do their utmost for the Jewish refugees, who were coming to Newport shortly, and remarked that there was no doubt that our soldier-brethren of Belgium had shown the same loyalty and courage that had been publicly and officially recognised in the Jews of the other allied nations.

Norwich. The annual meeting of the Congregation was held on Sunday, when the following were elected: Messrs. A. I. Haldinstein, J.P., President; L. Ecker, Treasurer; D. Benjamin, Hon. Secretary; M. Brenner, I. Leveton, A. King, J. Cohen and A. Rosen, Committee. The President was elected to his office thirty-one years ago and has held it ever since. His father filled the same office fifteen years. Mr. Ecker serves his eleventh year as Treasurer. The sum of £4 4s. was collected at the meeting for the Jewish Belgian Relief Fund.

Southend. At a special committee meeting last Sunday of the Southend and Westcliff Lodge No. 30, Order Achei Ameth, the Chairman, Mr. D. Kontili, proposed, and the Vice-Chairman, Mr. S. Freedman, seconded, a vote of condolence to the Rev. J. Bach on the death of his father. At a meeting of the Southend and Westcliff Congregation, Mr. L. B. Abrahams, B.A., who presided, moved, on behalf of the congregation, a vote of condolence to the Rev. J. Bach.

Sunderland. The fourth session of the Jewish Literary and Debating Society will be opened next Sunday by the Rev. D. Wasserzug, B.A., who will deliver a lecture on "The Military Organisation of the Ancient Jews and Semites," at the Synagogue Chambers, Moor Street.

Swansea. At a meeting of the Daughters of Zion held on Sunday, grants were voted to the Fanny and David Wolffsohn Fund and to the fund for the relief of Jewish distress in Palestine. Arrangements were made for a social and dance to be held in aid of the Jewish Belgian Refugees.

West Hartlepool. The annual meeting of the congregation was held on Sunday. Mr. A. Prinsky presided. The Treasurer's statement was adopted. It showed a small debit balance, due to certain legal costs which had to be met. The following were elected: Messrs. A. Prinsky, President and Treasurer; Ernest Bloom, Hon. Secretary; M. Lotinga and H. Broady, Auditors; and a Committee of seven. Thanks were accorded the retiring officers.

T. H. HUXLEY AND J. H. LEVY.

TO THE EDITOR.—From Mr. CHARLES B. MABON, 50, St. George's Road, Charing Cross, Glasgow.

SIR,—While agreeing very largely with what is said by Mr. F. S. Spiers in his address on "The position of Judaism in the present crisis," will you allow me to point out what seems like one of those slight misadventures of rhetoric that we are all more or less liable to. It occurs in the following sentence, the portion I have italicised being the objective of the present letter.

> At a somewhat late stage in the development of the evolutionary doctrine, it was seen that the blind forces of organic nature were no pattern for man to follow if he wished to struggle for light as well as for life, and we find Huxley, *with something of the prophetic instinct*, telling us at the close of his life that ethical man can rise neither by acquiescing in, nor by running away from, but only by combating the cosmic process.

Now, it was in the Romanes lecture of 1893 ("Evolution and Ethics") that Huxley, to the astonishment of the scientific world, though redounding also to his own courage and honesty, completely reversed his previously published views of nature or the cosmic process "as always fair, just, and patient," especially as he expressed it in his essay on "A Liberal Education" (1868). In his Romanes lecture he showed, as Mr. Spiers has stated, that true ethical development, far from being helped, is continually being thwarted by the processes of nature, so that the direction of these two forces cannot be the same.

Hardly anything has been recorded, and perhaps little is really known, as to how Huxley came to change his views, but in 1888 his personal friend, J. H. Levy, who had consistently controverted Huxley's earlier position, issued one of his cognate essays refuting that position, and sent Huxley a copy. It is quite possible, therefore, that the opinions and action of J. H. Levy, and not Huxley's presumed "prophetic instinct," had a reasonable share in inducing Huxley at last to reverse his life-long attitude towards ethics and nature.

Although this is merely a side-issue to the theme of Mr. Spiers' address, you will perhaps find space for these remarks.

September Quarter's Accounts
being now payable, the debt of
THE
Queen's Hospital for Children
HACKNEY ROAD, N.E.,
Has Increased to £5,000

PATIENTS HAVE GREATLY INCREASED IN NUMBER.

No Contribution could be too small or too large to send in support of this Great and Good Work, which it is now more important than ever fully to maintain.

T. GLENTON-KERR, Secretary.

WITH THE . . .

"Children of the Ghetto."

. . . BY ONE OF THEM. . . .

Save your old *mezuzahs!* Should you take it into your head to strike your tent, guard those *mezuzahs* as zealously as your jewels. For the *mezuzah* famine is upon us. I had just seen my chattels into the local pantechnicon, was sailing away to my residence-to-be, when the thought of the *mezuzahs* sent me scampering back to the house I'd left behind me. Earlier in the week it had been my intention to purchase a fresh supply, but the prices had jumped up amazingly. The Ghetto bookseller was sorry but firm. "Yes," he said, and his face was unusually gloomy, "it's all owing to the war." So many things have been attributed to this unhappy war—dearer Matzos, adulterated coffee, and the levies of friendly societies—that one little evil more or less would not very much matter. But the bookseller noted my evident scepticism, and assured me that Russia was exporting few, if any, *mezuzahs* to-day. "But what about the home production of these articles?" I asked him, and the reply was that it was hardly worth considering. "I'll let you have half-a-dozen," he said, as if granting a very great favour indeed, "but if you can use the old ones instead, send these back and your money shall be refunded." So being of a philanthropic turn of mind, and in order that some *mezuzah*-less brother might not be disappointed, I have used up the old ones and returned the new. The bookseller received me so gladly and effusively that I might have been a rich relative from the colonies.

Enquiries at other booksellers produced an identical result. Those who were fortunate enough to have heavy stocks on hand, should reap a fortune and retire within a month. Others who had not foreseen the inevitable shortage are tearing their hair and saying nasty things about the Kaiser. As for the *mezuzahs* that have reached England since the outbreak of war, they lack the elegance and the finish of the fourpenny article to which we have been accustomed. They are clumsy, inartistic, flagrantly makeshift, and suggest having been turned out at emergency speed. "Fancy" *mezuzahs*, those nice unobtrusive cylindrical appurtenances, beloved of surburbia which despises mere tin, are fetching fancy prices. To those, then, about to move, the retention of the old *mezuzahs* is most strongly advised. Besides, old friends are always best, and one must not despise them just because their coats are rusty.

I have very good reason to know that Queen Mary's "Work for Women" scheme was originally suggested by a Jewish lady, whose absence from the communal arena has been unusually protracted. It appears that at the time when the Queen or her helpers were busily engaged in the making of articles for Red Cross and other purposes, this lady suggested to Her Majesty that were the needlework placed for completion with deserving women, at least some of the distress then prevalent would automatically disappear. The suggestion was acknowledged in a most charming letter, with the contents of which I have been made acquainted, and it was not long after its receipt that London heard of Queen Mary's intention. The project has become of enormous economic importance within these last few weeks, not the least encouraging feature being the employment of numbers of Jewish young women in the East End workrooms. The headquarters of the scheme are within the shadow of Buckingham Palace, and it was here that I learned of the participation of Jewish girls in a highly interesting occupation, which centres mainly round the production of maternity outfits for those otherwise unable to purchase them. The whole scheme is a happy one, free from the suggestion of charity, providing work that is at once interesting and congenial.

The name Maurice Soester appears as the composer of the music of "For King and Country," a stirring composition which is enjoying a tremendous vogue. When last I saw young Soester, he was a shock-headed Ghetto boy whom it was impossible to drag away from piano, or violin, or his own composition book. When quite a tiny fellow, Maurice was something of a prodigy; I recall especially a visit paid to his parents one afternoon many years ago. Would Maurice compose an impromptu melody as a souvenir? Indeed, he would. The result was a quite enchanting piece of music, which the writer has treasured for many years, a rippling melody evolved and written within the space of twenty minutes! I felt sure, then, that the composer was destined for really big things. Soester, at any rate, is forging ahead.

Many an old "Gates of Hope" boy expressed surprise and pleasure at the appearance during the recent festivals of a school chum on the Bevis Marks *Tebah*. Mr. Joseph P. Mendoza, who had been coached in *Chazanuth* by his old master, the Rev. S. J. Roco, is an alumnus of Jews' College, and one of the first-fruits of that £1,000 which the Sephardim have long allocated from the Montefiore Endowment. It may well be that the début, so to speak, of Mr. Mendoza will hearten other Sephardi parents—be their worldly position ever so humble—and induce them to consider the attractions of the ministry as a calling for their sons. There was a time when at least three youths from the Shaaré Tikvah School were always in training for the Sephardi ministry. When synagogue and school were next-door neighbours, it was only to be expected that almost every boy would be able to read the *Zemiroth*, intone the daily prayers, and generally display a pleasantly familiar acquaintance with the traditional Minhag.

To-day, not a single lad of the "Gates of Hope" has any idea of becoming a Chazan, or possibly any official encouragement to do so. The result will be that in the years to come the congregation will be faced with such difficulties as already confront it, difficulties which might have been foreseen. In the meantime the congregation would do well to encourage its likeliest lads to offer themselves for such official positions. There are invested funds, I understand, which makes possible the maintenance of the lads whilst pursuing their studies, a consideration of no mean importance to the parents of our poorer lads.

The *East London Observer* makes us smile, though the more smiles to-day the merrier. The gentleman who writes a column of breezy notes urges the claims of the war funds upon our generosity, yet takes exception to the spectacle of our charming sisters patrolling the Ghetto on a Sunday for a national purpose. He tells us frankly that "to the old-fashioned Jews and Gentiles the spectacle was not agreeable; and if the collection is to be taken up again it might better be tried on the Jewish rather than on the Christian Sabbath." Perhaps the genial writer has never heard of "Lifeboat Sunday" collections, or "Hospital Sunday" collections"; has never seen the Sunday processions with bands and attendant paraphernalia. Possibly his Sunday siesta has proved of more immediate importance than harking to the clattering of coppers and the blare of brass. In which case I am sorry for him. And as for collecting in future on our own Sabbath, our genial friend of Whitechapel is too ingenuous, by far. I have a shrewd suspicion he is pulling our leg!

JEWISH NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

ENGLISH ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A meeting of the Executive of the English Zionist Federation was held last week at the offices of the Federation. There were present: Mr. JOSEPH COWEN President, in the Chair, Mrs. Liebster, Messrs. Paul Goodman, B. Grad, and V. Shapira.

The Secretary read a letter from the Provisional Executive Committee in New York expressing appreciation of the offer of co-operation on the part of the Federation in its work of carrying on the movement during the present crisis.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Jewish National Fund stating that the services of Mr. G. S. Liverman as Hon. Secretary had been accepted as a temporary arrangement.

THE NATIONAL FUND.

The income of the Jewish National Fund from January 1st to September 30th, 1914, amounted to 480,000 marks, against 548,000 marks during the corresponding period of 1913. Whereas the first half of the year showed an increase in comparison with the preceding year, the receipts in the third quarter of 1914 showed a decrease of 82,000 marks, in consequence of the war. Meanwhile the Head Office of the Fund has taken measures to obtain at least contributions which are of urgent necessity to secure a continuance of the colonising enterprises in Palestine, created in recent years. Owing to their great stocks of corn the farms of the National Fund are of a special importance to the work of relieving the present sad position of the Palestinian Jewish population.

The Wolffsohn Stamp has just been issued by the Jewish National Fund. It is an excellent reproduction of the late Herr Wolffsohn's characteristic features.

LAND PURCHASE IN PALESTINE.

A Jerusalem correspondent of the periodical *Near East* states that: "A new company has been registered in Constantinople under the presidency of Prince Ali Pasha, the Vice-President of the House of Deputies, with a capital of one million Turkish pounds. The object of the company is to purchase the Crown lands of both the Palestine and Syria districts in order to prevent Jews from owning these lands. Every Turkish subject may hold shares, and traders and cultivators especially of the country are invited to do so. Many notables of the two districts are taking part in carrying out the scheme, and the Government have promised to give the needed help. According to the local Press, the plan will serve to stay the influx of immigrants as well as to counteract the unceasing endeavours of the Zionists, who have obtained a great portion of lands in Palestine."

At Novgorod-Volhynsk seven Zionists have been sentenced to imprisonment for twenty days, and one Zionist to imprisonment for thirteen days for belonging to the organisation.

Rabbi David Kohn-Zedek, in his recent discourses, dealt with the life and work of the late Herr David Wolffsohn as a philanthropist and Zionist leader. He urged that the Zionist movement should not be neglected and that the utmost should be done for the benefit of the Jews in the Holy Land.

NORTH LONDON ZIONIST SOCIETY.—The session opened with a drawing-room meeting last Sunday, held at 196, Amhurst Road, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Slowe. Mr. Leon Simon, B.A., delivered an address on "Jews and the War." Mrs. A. Liebster, and Messrs. B. Grad, H. J. Morgenstein, Goldstone, C. Landstone and A. Slowe, Dr. Malenic, and the Rev. J. B. Levy also spoke. The vote of thanks to Mr. Simon was proposed by Miss P. Slowe and seconded by the Chairman, Mr. N. Lazarus.

THE CALL OF PALESTINE.

TO THE EDITOR.—From Mrs. M. UMANSKI, 4, Brunswick Place, Leeds.

SIR,—After your vivid portrayal of the terrible plight of our people in Palestine, I did not believe it would be possible for any Jew or Jewess to refuse to render assistance. I am grieved to say, however, that it has occurred in Leeds.

The Leeds Ladies' Zionist Association has, since its inception after the Second Congress, held an annual dance in aid of the National Fund. This year the function is being held for the Palestine Distress Fund, and tickets (only 1s. each) have been returned with letters to the effect that the "ideal" is not one with which the writer has any sympathy, and that the calls for "local" charities are numerous enough.

I wonder how many more centuries of persecution will be necessary before some "Jews" learn that it is their duty to help their brethren in any and every part of the world when they happen to be in less fortunate circumstances. From whom, I am anxious to know, do these "Jews" think assistance will come? I may add that only a very few in this city have so far contributed to the Palestine Distress Fund, or even promised to do so, and the refusers of tickets are not among the number.

I need say no more, but hope you will find space in your valuable journal for this communication.

RETIREMENT OF MISS ESTHER MYERS.

Last Friday, Miss Esther Myers severed her connection with Gravel Lane Council School, of which she has been headmistress for over thirty years. The esteem and affection in which she is held by the pupils, past and present, the teaching staff, managers and others connected with the school, has been strikingly demonstrated by a series of presentations of which Miss Myers has been the recipient. On Thursday of last week, a special "Happy Evening" was given at the School, when Mrs. August, one of the teachers, on behalf of the children, presented Miss Myers with a silver kettle and a bouquet of flowers.

On Friday afternoon, the teaching staff were entertained to tea by Miss Myers, to whom they made a parting gift.

On Saturday evening, at a meeting of the Gravel Lane Old Girls' Guild, of which Miss Myers is President, Miss Phœbe Levy, an ex-pupil of the School and Joint Hon. Secretary of the Guild, presented Miss Myers, on behalf of the members, with two silver inscribed dish covers, and a floral offering.

On Wednesday Miss Myers was the recipient of a presentation at the hands of the Managers, Staff and other friends of the School.

The Rev. J. F. MARR, M.A., Chairman of the Managers, who presided, said they were glad to express to Miss Myers how deep and lasting was their gratitude and appreciation for all the work she had done for the school while she had been headmistress. No one could ever estimate the value of the work she had accomplished, guided by the ideal of education rather than instruction, of character building rather than scholarship.

Mr. JAMES CROWTHER paid a glowing tribute to Miss Myers' work.

Mr. G. H. S. HARRISON, Headmaster of the Boys' School, asked the Chairman to present the gift—a silver teapot and a cheque.

The CHAIRMAN having handed Miss Myers the gift,

Miss MYERS said it was not a very easy task for her to say "Thank you" for the lovely gifts and all the expressions of goodwill. She need not tell them what a terrible wrench it was for her to leave them after giving thirty years of her life to the welfare of the children. She thanked the parents for their sympathetic help and the managers and her colleagues past and present, without whom good results would not have been obtained.

Music and Drama.

"The New Shylock."

MR. HERMAN SHEFFAUER'S PLAY.

Mr. Herman Sheffauer produced a play at the Lyric Theatre yesterday week which deserves no small success. It is a "Comedy of New York Ghetto Life," and involves a truly ambitious idea. He has sought to place Shakespeare's Shylock into New York, to transport the classic moneylender into the prosaic pawnbroker, keeping the Jewish idiosyncrasies and characteristics all the while maintained. To a surprising extent he has succeeded; and in his character of Simon Ehrlich we have a personality that is well worthy of a study. He has the failings and the virtues of the Jew, each of them brought into considerable relief. We find this narrow and unduly self-confident man almost lovable when the sorrows of the poor widow affect his kindly heart. Indeed, much of his austerity arises from the consciousness of his own good intention. He intends to be a good husband and a good father, and he cannot see why that is not sufficient compensation for his wife and children for the narrowness that he imposes upon them in obedience to the faith which is in him but which they do not share.

Mr. Louis Calvert made an excellent impersonation of Simon Ehrlich. His "make-up" was extremely good. Only now and then did he fail to speak as an immigrant Russian Jew would. He evinced considerable dramatic force and quickly got the audience with him by his evidently complete appreciation of the part assigned to him.

The plot of the play is a struggle between the traditions and obligations of our faith and race on the one hand and the allurements of modern conditions and assimilation on the other. Simon Ehrlich's daughter forms a *liaison* with a Christian, who genuinely, if not honestly, loves her. The son, anxious to "get rich quick" and to be an entity in the land of the dollars, robs his employer, who happens to be the father of his sister's lover, and rifles his father's safe. Ehrlich's wife—his second spouse—desirous of breaking the ghetto bonds, yearns for the wider life of the stage. Only Ehrlich himself stands by the Jewish tradition as upon a rock, only Ehrlich himself can see it nobler and better to be a good Jew than a good anything else in the world. Thus, Mr. Sheffauer has presented us with another aspect of the vast problem which Mr. Zangwill so ably attacked in his "Melting Pot," and which has been so successfully attacked in "Potash and Perlmutter." "The New Shylock," none the less, differs from either of the other plays mentioned. It stands by itself and presents its case with freshness and originality. Its lesson is the invincibility of the Jew side by side with his malleability. Whilst the children of Simon Ehrlich run wildly into the arms which assimilation opens for them, he stands rigidly by the old paths. Whilst they take on characteristics and aspirations that are new, he remains the Jew, even as Shakespeare saw one, who, living by a trade that cramps the soul and encourages all that is material in man, is yet able to live in a heritage which keeps the soul wide under all conditions and which modifies the material aspirations of the least ideally inclined.

The staging of the piece was at some points highly ingenious and in all excellent, and the piece was received with much favour by an appreciative audience.

Owing to the success of "The New Shylock" we are informed that Mr. Philip Michael Faraday will in future give matinées every afternoon, except Wednesday, at 2.30, commencing on Monday next. There will be evening performances on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays only.

CONCERT ITEMS.

Every week sees the increasing needs for entertainments of all descriptions, especially those of a musical character. There is still a large audience awaiting the agent who will be brave enough to present British artists, both able and willing, to interpret native compositions. Notwithstanding the pessimistic outlook of a large section of the public, the concerts of the past weeks have been of exceptional interest. They include the first of the London Symphony Concerts on Monday week, at Queen's Hall, under the direction of M. Wassili Safonoff. A large audience including Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria attended the performance, the programme comprising Beethoven's Overture to Leonora (No. 3) Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 2, the more unfamiliar Symphony in E flat of Haydn, and Tchaikowsky's Symphonie Pathétique.

Concerts of no less interest have also been given by the London Choral Society and the Royal Philharmonic Society at Queen's Hall, and the Classical Concert Society at Bechstein Hall, while of a more popular character have been the Patriotic Concerts at Kingsway Hall, at which Miss Esme Beringer, Ernest Hastings, and Albert Fransella have appeared; the Sunday Concerts at Albert Hall, with Mr. Landon Ronald and the New Symphony Orchestra, at which the programme was entirely devoted to works of Wagner, with Miss Carrie Tubb and Mr. Frank Mullings as vocalists; the Queen's Hall Concerts, with Sir Henry Wood and the Queen's Hall Orchestra, at which Lady Tree gave very beautiful renderings of two of Kipling's poems, while in the evening a literally full house welcomed the efforts of Miss Clara Butt and Mr. Kennerley Rumford. Last, but by no means least, come the various concerts of the National Sunday League.

It is satisfactory to be able to announce that two artists will be brave enough to essay a recital, namely, Miss Dolmetch, who gives a recital, assisted by Miss Dorothy Moggridge, at Æolian Hall, in aid of the Belgian Relief Funds, and Miss Helen Sealy, who gives a violin recital at the same hall on the 14th inst.

At the second of the Queen's Hall Orchestra's Symphony Concerts under the conductorship of Sir Henry J. Wood, which takes place at Queen's Hall on Saturday afternoon, November 14th, a new work of native origin will be included in the programme. Dr. Walford Davies's "Conversations" for pianoforte and orchestra, must be accounted one of the chief successes of the recent season of Promenade Concerts. The Symphony will be Beethoven, No. 3, in E flat (the Eroica), and the concert opens with Weber's Overture to "Der Freischutz." Miss Isolde Menges, who appears for the first time at the Symphony Concerts, will play Tchaikovsky's Concerto in D, for violin and orchestra. On November 28th, the Haydn Symphony originally announced has now been replaced by Sir Edward Elgar's First Symphony (in A flat). At the Concert of December 12th, Debussy's "Fêtes," No. 3, from his "Trois Nocturnes," is to be given instead of Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks."

SOME THEATRICAL NOTES.

In giving their eighth annual performance, the young members of the Brondesbury and Kilburn High School Dramatic Club are to be congratulated on the still further improvement, indicated by their performance of scenes from Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." Under the direction of Miss Dulcie Haes, an admirable production was secured, and all who took part in it showed ample evidence of careful training and enthusiastic effort. The principals include the Misses M. Stokes, M. Haylor, D. Coleman, G. Lacey, M. Hiorns, M. Harem, W. Wardley, V. Lyel and D. Taverner. A large and enthusiastic audience assembled. The proceeds of the entertainment are given to the Queen's Work for Women Fund and the Model Soup Kitchen, Euston Road.

Miss Clara Butterworth, who is well-known on the concert platform, achieved an entire success as the princess in "The Country Girl," revived last week at Daly's Theatre.

One of the most successful of musical comedies was "The Earl and the Girl," revived at the Aldwych Theatre last week, with Miss Florence Lloyd in her original part.

The management of the Dalston Theatre, in Dalston Lane, spare no efforts to provide the best for their ever-growing list of patrons, and nothing is left undone to maintain the high reputation it had ere now obtained among the residents of North London. This week the successful production, "The Balkan Princess," is playing to full houses. Next week the "Butterfly on the Wheel," Mr. Hemmerde's great success, will be given, and a fine list of attractions has been arranged, among the plays to be presented shortly being "Potash and Perlmutter."

To suit the convenience of their patrons, Messrs. Maskelyne and Devant announce that the performances at the St. George's Hall now commence each day at half-past two

LONDON COLISEUM

Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 9.
Seymour Hicks & Gladys Cooper
and Co. in the
"BRIDAL SUITE."
M. THEODORE KOSLOFF
and his Co. of
Imperial Russian Ballet
in "SCHEHERAZADE."

TWICE DAILY, at 2.30 and 8
H. G. PELISSIER Co.
THE FOLLIES
Under the direction of **DAN EVERARD.**
ANTHEMS OF THE ALLIES
By the British Patriotic Chorus.
OLGA, ELGAR & ELI HUDSON
in their Delightful Entertainment.

"Fall In," by Sir F. H. Cowen; sung by Charles Mott. **Griffiths Bros.**
LATEST WAR NEWS on the Screen during the performance. And Star Company.
PRICES: Boxes, 10/6 and 21/-. Seats, 6d. to 7/6. 'Phone: Gerrard 7541.

CORONET THEATRE, W.
NEXT WEEK
Nightly at 8. Mats. Weds. & Sats. at 2.30.
"MILESTONES."
Box Office Open 10 to 10. Tel. Park 1274.

LYRIC Theatre, THE NEW SHYLOCK.
Licensee, Mr. Edward C. Engelbach.
Manager, Mr. PHILIP MICHAEL FARADAY.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.
Philip Michael Faraday presents
THE NEW SHYLOCK
By Herman Sheffauer.
A Comedy of New York Ghetto Life, in 4 acts.
MATINEE
Every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Shaftesbury-avenue
NIGHTLY at 8.15.
Messrs. George Grossmith and
Edward Laurillard present
"The Hit of the Season,"
"POTASH AND PERLMUTTER."
Matinées, Weds. and Sats., 2.30.
Box office, 10 to 10. Tele. Gerr. 9437 (2 lines)

Order Achei Brith & Shield of Abraham
JACOB BECKER LODGE, NO. 59.
A Select BALL
will be held at
DEVONSHIRE HALL, Devonshire Rd., Mare St.
On SUNDAY, NOV. 8th. 1914.
TICKETS, Single **1/6** Commencing 7.45
„ Double **2/6** Carriages 3 a.m.
25% of Profits to Jewish Belgian Relief Fund

Select Dances
ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Cottage Grove, Bow.
SATURDAY. NOV. 7TH
Grand Guy Fawkes BALL 8 p.m. till 3 a.m.
Paper Hat, Streamers and Confetti Carnival
M.C. ... Mr. H. BERMEL.
CHARITY DANCE, Sunday, Nov 8th, under the auspices of BOW PUBLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Globe Theatre
Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.
"MAMEENA"
Oscar Asche and Lily Brayton
EVERY EVENING at 8.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS at 2.
One Week Commencing NOVEMBER 16th
Performances in AID of
TRADESMEN'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY
For Distributing Meat, Coals, and Grocery to the Poor.
TICKETS for all parts of the house can be obtained from any of the undermentioned Members of the Theatrical Committee:—

L. M. MYERS, Esq.,
9, Clifton Gardens,
W.

W. HYMAN, Esq.,
"Firenze," Lansdowne Place,
W.C.

ARTHUR CLOZENBERG, Esq.,
8 and 9, Long Acre,
W.C.

ALFRED EMANUEL, Esq.,
George St., Manchester Sq.
W.

By Courtesy of Oscar Asche, Esq.

Luxurious Theatres Near Your Door
The Artistes are those appearing at the Oxford and London Pavilion with which these Theatres are associated.
WEEK COMMENCING NOVEMBER 9th, 1914.

Metropolitan Theatre of Varieties, Edgware Rd., W. Tel. Padd. 194.
"The Woman Who Knows." Malcolm Scott. Ernie Lotinga and Co., in Sketch "Bluebottles." The March Hares. Mary Law, Violinist. Harvey Boys. Jessie Templeton. Belle Mora. Chas. E. Harvey. R. H. Douglass. Bioscope.

Walthamstow Palace of Varieties, High St., Walthamstow. Tel. Walthamstow 40.
Fred Karno's Co., "The Steam Laundry." The McNaughtons. Tom Costello. Kitty Colyer. Walter Williams. Cassie Walmer. Sisters Royce and Sid. Charles Ulrick. Fred Douglas. Bioscope.

East Ham Palace of Varieties, High St., East Ham. Tel. East Ham 54.
Fred Karno's Co., "Perkins in Paris." A. C. Lilly's Co., "The Gentleman Ranker." The Sutcliffe Family. Sam Stern. George Bass. Lottie Lennox. Griffiths and Carmen. Chas. Bignell. Belle and Betty. Bioscope.

Tottenham Palace of Varieties, High Rd., Tottenham. Tel. Tott. 128.
Edelsten and Burns' Co., "The Truth About Mr. Watson." The McNaughtons. Rinaldo. Carlisle and Wellmon. Daisy Wood. Walter Williams. Fred Douglas. Kitty Colyer. Sisters Royce and Sid. Cassie Walmer. Bioscope.

FAUTEUILS AND GRAND CIRCLE CAN BE BOOKED IN ADVANCE.
JOSEPH DAVIS, Managing Director

and half-past six. Messrs. Maskelyne and Devant's amusing and bright entertainment provides genuine relaxation during these anxious times.

NOTES AND NEWS.

At the second Symphony Orchestra concert, which takes place to-morrow week at Queen's Hall, Miss Isolde Menges will play Tchaikowsky's Violin Concerto in D.

The sixth of the Kingsway Hall Patriotic Concerts will be given to-morrow night by the Band of the 1st Life Guards, the soloists including Miss Gertrude Lonsdale and Mr. Fraser Gange.

The third Chappell Ballad Concert takes place to-morrow at Queen's Hall.

At Bechstein Hall on Wednesday afternoon the Classical Concert Society give their fifth concert, and included Miss Fanny Davies and the Misses May and Beatrice Harrison.

Miss Hélène Poppmacher (Russian soprano) was the vocalist at the Ealing Palladium last week, and met with great success.

The "Five Sisters" are appearing at the Camberwell Empire next week.

EDUCATIONAL SUCCESSES.

THE following have gained special prizes at the Central Foundation Boys' School: N. Gross, Rothschild Mathematic Prize; J. Cohen, Rothschild Modern Language Prize; M. Warshawsky, Captain of the School. I. Goldberg, I. Myerovitz, A. Rosen, A. J. Rosenberg, I. Rubinstein, B. Simons, J. A. Cohen, H. K. Liberman and B. Tobias have passed the Senior School Examination with Distinction.

MR. RAYMOND I. ELLIS (who recently received several distinctions, including the Operatic Gold Medal at the Royal Academy of Music) has just received a qualification certificate for the teaching of singing.

CARDIFF.—At the recent distribution of certificates of the London College of Music, Fanny, daughter of the Rev. H. Hamburg, was the recipient of a book prize and honours certificate for Pianoforte Playing, Intermediate Section. She was prepared by her sister Gertie.

MRS. H. TUCK'S GROCERY RELIEF FUND.—The first distribution for the season of this Fund took place yesterday at the King's Hall, Commercial Road. Mrs. Hertz apologised for the absence of the Chief Rabbi. Sir Adolph Tuck introduced Mr. Otto Schiff, and the Rev. Walter Levin read the report which, with the balance-sheet, was unanimously adopted. Mr. Otto Schiff then formally opened the season. He officiated at the function, he said, because at a time like the present when there were so many calls from outside we should still look to our home charities. Mr. Lionel Tuck proposed a vote of thanks to the Committee, to which the Rev. W. Levin responded. The Rev. A. A. Green proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Schiff. Mrs. Hertz announced that the Committee had decided to keep open the office of President for a year as a token of respect to their late President.

MR. AND MRS. M. HYAMS have presented to the Bow Synagogue a handsome Silver Pointer in memory of their daughter, Julia Harriet.

THE inmates of the Poplar Workhouse were entertained at a concert given by Mr. Harry G. Cane. The artists were: The Misses Rothstein, G. Goldberg, Raie Marks, Doris Lander, and Messrs. E. Shulberg, J. De Keyser, Zass, and Arthur Manley. Miss Doris Lander was accompanist.

THE NOTTING HILL JEWISH LADS' CLUB.—An enjoyable entertainment was given on Sunday by the members of the Stepney Club Concert Party.

THE Brondesbury Entertainers gave two excellent concerts last week, one on Saturday at the Berner Street Club, and the other at the Old Victorian Club. At Berner Street the concert party had the assistance of Miss Juliette Braham and Mr. Alfred Israel, and at the second concert that of Mr. R. S. Leigh.

YOUNG HEBREW ASSOCIATION.—Last Sunday Mr. S. Lipschitz gave a humorous reading from American and Yiddish authors.

IT is not too much to say that the "Rilette" designs are associated with "De Reszke" cigarettes in the minds of discriminating smokers the world over. The advertisements of "De Reszke" cigarettes in the illustrated papers and magazines offer one of these pictures, printed on a large scale (15 by 10 ins.) and without advertising matter, free to any smoker of "De Reszke" cigarettes who sends a lid with 2d. for postage. The demand for the pictures on these terms keeps a special staff busy, and there is scarcely a remote region of the globe from which Messrs. Millhoff have not received applications for the pictures. There is probably no similar instance among the annals of publicity of an advertising campaign which has developed into an artistic cult.

TRAFALGAR SOCIAL AND ATHLETIC UNION.—The Union held its first Cinderella Dance of the Season at the Cottage Grove Dancing Academy, Bow, on Sunday. Mr. J. Finklestein was M.C. During the evening, Mr. A. Bernstein rendered vocal items.

CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE).
FULHAM-ROAD, LONDON, S.W.
Incorporated under Royal Charter.

PATIENTS seen daily on their own application at 2 o'clock.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED for General Expenses and for the Research Department.

Secretary, FRED W. HOWELL.

NOTICE.

Miss Blanche Troubman
now personally attends at her dental surgery at
86, High Street, Whitechapel, E.
(Telephone: LONDON WALL 4798.)

COCKERELL'S COALS.
GEO. J. COCKERELL and CO.
TOWER HOUSE, TRINITY SQ., E.C.
Coal Merchants to His Majesty the King

Cockerell's House Coal	27/0
Cockerell's Best Kitchen	26/0
Cockerell's House Nuts	26/0
Cockerell's Best Cobbles	26/0
Cockerell's Hard Cobbles	25/0
Cockerell's Kitchen Nuts	24/0
Cockerell's Tower Kitcheners ...	24/0
Cockerell's Stove Coal	23/0

Best Coal and all other descriptions at lowest prices.
Enquiries invited for truck loads to country stations.
Tel. "Wallsend London."
'Phone, Avenue 3230 (5 lines).
Incorporated with Rickett Cockerell & Co. Ltd.

DO YOU TAKE

Beecham's Pills? If your answer is in the negative this question is of great importance to you, whether you be healthy or ailing. If you are in the enjoyment of good health at present, an occasional dose of this excellent preparation will assist you in maintaining it. If, on the other hand, you are at all "out of sorts" and your indisposition is traceable to a disordered stomach or sluggish liver and bowels, it will be well for you to seek the immediate assistance of Beecham's Pills. Health and stamina—vigour and vitality—a bright eye and a clear head—the feeling that it is good to be alive—these are boons easily within the reach of thousands; and many who are enjoying them to-day thankfully acknowledge the health-giving properties of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere in Boxes, price 1/1½ (56 pills) and 2/9 (168 pills).

Board and Residence.

Continued from page 2.

COMFORTABLE bedroom, with board, for one or two gentlemen; 1 minute to 'bus, train and tram; young society; terms very moderate.—Mrs. A., 63, Manor-road, Stamford Hill, N.

COMFORTABLE home offered with sociable family; large double and single-bedded room vacant; strictly kosher; mod. inclusive terms; 1 min. motor and rail.—Roslyn House, Victoria-villas, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn.

COMFORTABLE home offered for two (no others), in private family; fine residence and pleasure grounds; terms low.—M., 51, Warrington-crescent, Maida Vale.

COMFORTABLE home for one or two gentlemen in private family; partial board; no others kept; moderate terms; easy access Kilburn district. Address, 7,398, Jewish Chronicle.

COMFORTABLE home offered with private, orthodox, English family; young bright society; good liberal table; French spoken trains and 'buses to all parts.—Mrs. Lion, 100, Broadhurst-gardens, W. Hampstead, N.W.

COMFORTABLE home offered, very moderate terms.—15, Farleigh-road, Stoke Newington, N. Easy access to all parts.

86 FORDWYCH-ROAD, Brondesbury.—Large, double rooms; suitable for married couple or friends; liberal table; moderate terms; home comforts; orthodox.—Miss Lizzie Lyon.

FULL board and residence from 21s. weekly Plato's Kosher Restaurant, 154, Aldersgate-street (first floor), E.C.; English and Continental cooking; luncheons and suppers. Near Aldersgate-street Station. 2 mins. G.P.O.

88 GROSVENOR ROAD, Highbury.—Board-residence for two gentlemen; private English family; minute to station for City, and close to cars, motors, and tube for West End; very moderate terms.

HIGHBURY NEW PARK.—Refined comfortable home for lady as sole paying guest in private house. Address, 7,400, Jewish Chronicle.

HOME life in orthodox English family (no boarding house); liberal table; excellent cooking; French spoken; easy access to all parts.—The Misses Sutton, 33, Lancaster-road Swiss Cottage, N.W. Tel. 4923 Hampstead.

LARGE, well-furnished bedroom, with board; comfortable home; private family; easy access to all parts by 'bus and rail.—36, Plympton-road, Brondesbury.

NICE bedroom and breakfast for one young city gentleman in Maida Vale; 14s. weekly; no German or Austrian need apply.—Address, 7,244 Jewish Chronicle office.

ORTHODOX, English lady can accommodate married couple or two lady friends; full or partial board; separate sitting room; every home comfort; easy access to all parts. Apply, 33, Montague-road, Dalston.

105 PRIORY-ROAD, South Hampstead, N.W. (between Broadhurst and Compayne-gardens).—Mrs. Albert Jacobson will be pleased to receive guests in her well-appointed house; home comforts studied; 3 min. from West Hampstead (Met.). Tel. 3676 Hampstead.

PRIVATE English family can accommodate married couple or two or three gentlemen; private sitting-room if required; easy access to all parts.—67, Queen's-road, Finsbury-park, N.

PRIVATE family, having two spare rooms' offers comfortable refined home to one or two guests; good cooking; five minutes train and one minute 'buses; terms moderate.—32, Holmdale-road, West Hampstead.

QUEX-ROAD (36), West Hampstead.—Superior board-residence, with every comfort; vacancies now; terms moderate and inclusive.—Mrs. White.

REFUGIES.—Pension de famille; parlant Français; comfortable; prix moderés.—49, Cavendish-road, Brondesbury.

STAMFORD HILL.—136, Bethune-road.—Board-residence, strictly kosher; homely; healthy district; large garden; easy access to all parts; bath (h. & c.); terms inclusive.

SUPERIOR Board-Residence for City gentleman; close to motors, Met. and N.L. Stns.; bath (h. & c.), electric light, 'phone; liberal table; young, musical society.—7, Exeter-road, Brondesbury.

43 TORRINGTON SQUARE, W.C.—A double and single room vacant; good board; moderate terms.

PROVINCES.

TWO minutes' from Addison-road station, board and residence are offered to 1 or 2 gentlemen in a young and cheerful musical family, upon very moderate terms.—Address, M., 34, Hazlitt-road, West Kensington, W.

UPPER CLAPTON.—A fine large bedroom and board to suit two; also a smaller one, in superior house, opposite Springfield Park; cars and 'buses pass door; electric light; private family. Address, 7,289, Jewish Chronicle.

WEST HAMPSTEAD.—Comfortable home for gentleman in private family; orthodox; no other boarders; moderate terms. Address, 7,069, Jewish Chronicle.

W. HAMPSTEAD.—Board-Residence; good English family; *on parle français*; first floor double or single bedroom; electric light; bath; min. Met., motors; reduction sharing room.—22, Dennington-park-road.

BIRMINGHAM.—Superior Board-residence; permanent or temporary; refined home with all modern conveniences; terms moderate.—Mrs. Lewis, 55, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Superior Board-Residence; orthodox; every home comfort; moderate terms.—Mrs. Goldfar, "Sunny View," 157, Southcote-road.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Woodchester-lodge, 1, Beechy-road.—Mrs. A. Schlom, late of Folkestone. Board-res.; strictly orthodox; mid-day dinner; ex. cuisine; electric light; bath (h. & c.); 5 min. sea and gardens; tennis and croquet lawns.

BOURNEMOUTH, Central.—Wellfurnished apartments or board-residence; every home comfort for winter months; terms moderate.—Mrs. Cress, "Shorwell," 145, Southcote-road.

BRIGHTON.—Comfortable board-residence in lady's house, or well-furnished apartments; piano; 5 min. sea and lawns; excellent cooking and attendance; mod. terms.—Miss Cohen, "Clydesdale," 34, York-rd., Hove.

BRIGHTON.—15, Oriental-place; board residence or furnished apartments or furnished flat; good Jewish cooking and attendance; terms moderate.—M. Cohen.

LEEDS.—Board-residence or apartments for gentlemen or ladies; every home comfort; well recommended.—Mrs. Rosenbaum, 22, Louis street, Chapeltown-road.

MANCHESTER.—Commercial and private; strictly orthodox; excellent cuisine and attendance; terms moderate; non-residents may join at meals.—Amberley, 24, Bignor-street, Cheetham, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Well furnished apartments to let, suit married couple or one or two gentlemen; easy access to town; terms moderate.—82, George-street, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.

Miscellaneous.

ATHEENIC Underwear is all wool, guaranteed unshrinkable and gives lasting wear; get maximum value for minimum cost by buying direct from the actual makers. Write for patterns to Department 17, Atheenic Mills, Hawick, Scotland.

FURS.—Working Furrier undertakes remodels, repairs, and renovations at moderate prices, in his spare time. New furs at manufacturers' prices. Address, 7,392, Jewish Chronicle.

JEWISH professional man (unmarried), having about £1,000 available and some spare time, would like to invest in sound, well-established and remunerative business, where there would be absolute security for his capital. Address, 7,288, Jewish Chronicle.

TALENTED young ladies and gentlemen for elite concert party. Communicate early, stating qualifications to Archie Freedman, "Fernside," Darnley-rd., Hackney, N.E.

CIRCUMCISION.
Rev. M. POLAKOFF, Mohel.
Speciality—ADULT CASES.
64, Commercial Road, E.

CIRCUMCISION.
Rev. I. YELIN, Mohel.
Speciality—ADULT CASES.
6, PRINCELET STREET, E.

The Rev. A. TERTIS
for the **Abrahamic Rite**
IRRESPECTIVE OF AGE
Wide Practice. Perfect Treatment.
Nursing Accommodation at
33, LISTRIA PARK, N.
Tele No.: 1115 Dalston.

London; Printed for the Proprietors by LOVE & MALCOMSON, LTD., Dane-street, High Holborn, W.C., and published at 2, Finsbury-square, E.C.—November 6, 1914.

THE JEWISH CHRONICLE: CHILDREN'S SECTION.

NOVEMBER 6, 1914.
MARCHESHVAN 17, 5675.

Young Israel.

HASTE NOT! REST NOT!

Without haste, and without rest!
Bind the motto to thy breast;
Bear it with thee as a spell;
Storm and sunshine guide it well;
Heed not flowers that round thee bloom,
Bear it onward to the tomb.

Haste not! let no thoughtless heed
Mar for aye the spirit's speed;
Ponder well and know thy right,
Onward then, with all thy might;
Haste not! years can ne'er atone
For one reckless action done.

Rest not! life is sweeping by,
Go and dare before you die;
Something mighty and sublime
Leave behind and conquer time;
Glorious 'tis to live for aye,
When these forms have passed away.

Haste not! rest not! calmly wait;
Meekly bear the storms of fate;
Duty be thy proper guide,
Do the right whate'er betide;
Haste not! rest not! conflicts past,
God shall crown thy work at last.

—GOETHE.

◆

CHANUCAH COMPETITION.

I hope that a large number of entries will be received for the Chanucah Competition, particulars of which are given below.

SENIORS.—A prize will be awarded for the best drawing of a Chanucah lamp.

JUNIORS.—A prize will be awarded for the best account of the deeds of Judas Maccabeus.

RULES:—

1. All competitors must be members of the League, and juniors under 12.
2. Each entry must be the unaided work of the competitor and bear his or her name, address and age on the top right hand corner.
3. Entries should be received by the 30th of November.

NOTICE.—*All communications in connection with "Auntie's Chat" column must be addressed to* "**AUNTIE,**" "*Jewish Chronicle*" *Office, 2, Finsbury Square London, E.C. All other communications must be addressed to* **THE EDITOR**, "*Jewish Chronicle,' 2, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.*

AUNTIE'S CHAT.

I suppose all my readers have seen that the JEWISH CHRONICLE and *Jewish World* have opened a shilling fund for the Jewish Belgian refugees, and I have been gratified by the fact that already I am in a position to acknowledge contributions from my nephews and nieces to this deserving cause. In urging upon you all the desirability of helping in this grand work, I do not think I can do better than translate for you a touching article, written in the French language, which appeared the other day in the *Times*. It was from the pen of a Belgian lady, whose heart was filled with two emotions—horror at the crimes perpetrated against her poor, helpless country, and gratitude for the assistance rendered by the British people to the stricken refugees.

A Hymn of Thanks.

I wish to sing a hymn, she writes, to great and beautiful England, and I want all the children of Belgium to learn to sing it one day to their children, so that from generation to generation there may be sung what great England did in 1914 for poor little Belgium, that had been devastated by fire and sword. The children of to-day who have fled before the menace of the barbarians will tell their children of to-morrow of all the tears that their mothers shed; they will have felt, as they left their fields and their houses, that a great misfortune threatened them, but perhaps they will not have understood all the horror of the situation. It must be well explained to them in the schools of Belgium, and in listening to the dramatic story they will feel rise within their hearts at one and the same time an invincible hatred against the nation of savages and a spirit of sweet gratitude for great and beautiful England.

A Horrible Story.

Oh! the horrible tales they will have to be told: "Three little children were playing at the side of a road. Some men passed, capped with horrible helmets surmounted by a metal spike, and as the children gazed at them laughing, the men got angry and the little children began to weep and tremble. Then the men with the pointed helmets beat the children to death. In a farm where the sweet peace of the fields reigned, where each morn the cock woke the sleeping peasant, where the August sun bathed fruit and flowers with gold, where the children were gay and the cattle peaceful, the men with the pointed helmets entered and knocked on the door with their rifles. 'Come out here!' they said, 'and march in front of us!' And while they made a huge bonfire of the farm, they took pot-shots at men, women, and even children clinging to their mothers, at the horses, the cows and the dogs who were terror-stricken. Cattle and people fell dead at the feet of the barbarians who pursued them, and the sun-bathed road became in a moment red with blood.

Young Israel Children's League.
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION COUPON.

Name..
Address..
....
November 6, 1914.

The Wounded Soldiers.

"In front of a humble middle-class house, two wounded Belgian soldiers, crawling on all fours, to offer less of a mark to the savage beasts that stalked them, begged for help. Quickly they were hidden under the beds in order to keep them from the view of the assassins. But the sight of the latter was keen, and at a bound they were at the door of the poor dwelling. Then the following sinister dialogue took place: 'You have some Belgian soldiers here?' 'Spare them?' implored the owner. 'Never!' And the fugitives were discovered, shots resounded, and the unfortunate wounded soldiers were nothing but corpses. In the churches, where all the fleeing population were shut in, the ruthless barbarians dropped shells on the steeples so that the death of each might be slow and preceded by horrible anguish. And all night, all day, the cannon thundered and the bombs fell.

A Scene of Ruin.

"They will learn also, the children of Belgium, that the horrid barbarians preferably directed their guns and their bombs against the hospitals and homes where the sick and the aged were languishing, too weak to escape from their clutches. They will learn, too, that they celebrated their work of devastation and death by fêtes and song, which they cynically performed before those whose mothers or children they had killed. The children of Belgium will be shown all the cities in ruins, all the lands laid waste, all the buildings destroyed, all the industries killed, all the swaying wall, and above all—oh, above all!—the terrible havoc made in our artistic heritage. Those who are big enough to understand the crime committed will retain for ever the memory of the shame that they have witnessed. They will transmit it intensified to their children."

The Other Picture.

But what must also be taught in the schools of Belgium is the other side of the savage drama. The children must be shown the manner in which great and beautiful England behaved towards poor little Belgium, that had been violated and laid waste. Here are whole families flying across the sea so as not to fall under the blows of the savages. They arrive on English soil, and immediately a regiment of mercy is let loose. The arms of women, noble women, open towards them like the wings of birds above their feeble young to warm and protect them. Gentle voices are raised to tell them "you are our children!" and behold clothing, food, and lodging, are forthcoming, sweets for the little ones, kisses, flowers. Down the cheeks of the fugitives tears roll once more, but they are tears of joy. Ah! there are sweet tales of England to tell to the little children of Belgium! Tales of families arriving by thousands and thousands on big steamers or frail barks, having nothing but the tragic memory of their country in flames, and finding themselves suddenly confronted with the sweet smile of England—a vision of peace, a dream of quietness and hope. Who will ever tell great, beautiful England all the beauty of its deed of 1914? For those who have experienced the generosity and the good effected, it will remain as the undeniable proof that two humanities are involved in this colossal duel—the one completely bestial which is summoned to disappear; the other truly humane, the manifestations of which will revive the heart of the children of Belgium and give them an uplifting view of life. For that, above all, Belgium says "Thank you!" to great and beautiful England.

◆

AUNTIE'S LETTER-BOX.

Bertha Abrahams, Highgate: I think it was a very happy idea to send your Simchas Torah chocolates to the wounded soldiers in the Great Northern Hospital, and I am sure you got more pleasure out of that than if you and Olga had eaten them yourselves. I am returning the letter you received from the Matron.

Solomon Abrahamson, Newry: Many thanks for your gift.

Arthur Bergman, Middlesbrough: Welcome to the League.

Ruth Bergman, Middlesbrough: Welcome to the League.

Raie Bernstein, Hackney: I am looking forward to the long letters you promise me.

Claude Bush, Hull: I am very well, thank you.

Herman Bush, Hull: I am glad you liked the certificate, and hope you enjoyed your half-term holiday, in spite of the fact that you have had so many holidays lately.

Lewis Cohen, Manor Park: The coupons are contained in each copy of "Young Israel." I shall be glad to welcome your friends as members of the League.

◆

GIFTS TO AUNTIE'S FUNDS.

PENNY DINNERS: Solomon Abrahamson, 2/-.
OLD PEOPLE'S COMFORT: Lewis Cohen, 2d.
BELGIAN SHILLING FUND: Bell and Hyam Saacs, 1/-; Renee Davis, 2/-; Rose Prince, 1/-; Hime Quastel, 2/-; Harry Quastel, 2/-.

◆

AUNTIE'S CORRESPONDENCE EXCHANGE.

ROSE PRINCE, 4, Pembury Road, Lower Clapton, London, N.E., would like to exchange picture postcards with an American member of the League.

LONDON: Printed for the Proprietors by LOVE & MALCOMSON, LTD., Dane Street, High Holborn, W.C., and published at 2, Finsbury-square, E.C.—November 6, 1914.